RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
IDP 2016 -2021

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Table of Contents

SECTION A 4
VISION 4
MISSION STATEMENT 4
MUNICIPAL CORE VALUES 4
In his state of the Province Address on the 27 June 2014 Gauteng Premier Mr. David Makhura announced a ten – pillars programme of radical transformation; modernization and re-industrialization. This new approach is aimed at building Gauteng into an integrated, inclusive, innovative and sustainable city-region that continues to be the leading economy in Africa and characterized by smart and green industrial and socio-economic development. The strategy to accelerate growth, eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030 will be realized through the National Development Plan (NDP) which lays the basis for economic transformation and modernization, to address development challenges and improve the lives of Gauteng citizens 6
Provincial Priorities 6
BACK TO BASICS 7
West Rand District Priorities 7
Randfontein Local Municipality Strategic Objectives 7
SECTION B 13
THE MUNICIPALITY: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 13
LOCAL PROFILE 13
The demographic profiles 14
Randfontein and Westonaria Socio-Economic Profile 14
SECTION C 23
POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY 25
WHO IS THE EXECUTIVE? 25
MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (MPAC) 27
Process followed to develop the IDP 28
TIMEFRAMES FOR IDP PROCESS PLAN 29
DEPARTMENTAL SECTOR MEETINGS FOR 2016 33
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE 33
SECTION E 36
SPATIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE 36
6. BUSINESS STRUCTURE 41
7. CBD AREA 42
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 42
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT 43

DRAFT

THE FOLLOWING TOWNSHIPS ARE IN A PROCESS OF ESTABLISHMENTS:- 43
Total Number of household 44
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 44
Status Quo Assessment 47
SWOT 47
Assessment of services per Ward 49
West Rand District Municipality 58
Provincial Government 58
SECTION G 68
ELECTRICITY & ENERGY: 69
Randfontein Local Municipality has submitted three business plans to the Department of Energy for the following Projects: 69
General challenges that are not highlighted above. 70
ROADS: 71
SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION 72
SECTION H 77
SECTION I 79
SECTION J 83
Alignment 83
SECTION K 83
SECTION K: CAPEX PROJECTS 84
INFRASTRUCTURE CAPEX MAINTENANCE PROJECTS: 85
PROGRESS ON PROJECTS 86

DRAFT

SECTION A

VISION

"THE GOLDEN GREEN GATEWAY TOWN TOWARDS THE UNICITY"

MISSION STATEMENT

"THROUGH MOBILISING COMMUNITIES TOWARDS QUALITY SHARED SERVICES DELIVERY, THEREBY FACILITATING A SUSTAINABLE AND PROSPEROUS SOCIETY BASED ON AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT, MANUFACTURING AND MINERALS BENEFICIATION"

MUNICIPAL CORE VALUES

No.	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
1	Integrity (trust), honesty and respect	Always striving to have courtesy, dignity and honest in our dealings and observing laid down protocol
2	Quality service and performance excellence	Provision of first class services which reflect value for money
3	Participation and empowerment	Consult with community and other stakeholders on decision-making
4	Commitment and teamwork	Committed to pledge (deliver on what is promised)
5	Accountability and transparency	Openness in dealing with the community and giving necessary information
6	Continuing Learning and development	Developing an organisational and employee culture of learning and through that striving for development
7	Batho Pele	Observing the eight principles embodied in Batho Pele in service delivery

NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development
Basic Service Delivery
Local Economic Development
Financial Viability and Financial Management
Good Governance and Public Participation
Spatial Analysis (Spatial Development and Land Use Management)

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SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGIC ISSUES ARE THE FOLLOWING

Water, Electricity, Roads, Sanitation, Waste Management, Housing, Job Creation, Health, Sports, Arts and Culture, Education, Public Safety, Skills Development, Equity, Revenue Collection, Community Participation, Compliances.

NATIONAL OUTCOMES

A long and healthy life for all South Africans.
All people in South Africa are and feel safe.
Improved quality of basic education
Decent employment through inclusive economic growth.
Improved quality of basic education.
A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.
An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network.
Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.
Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life.
A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system.
Environmental assets and natural resources which are well protected and continually enhanced.
Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World.
An efficient, effective and development orient public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2030 (NDP)

We, the people of South Africa, have journeyed far since the long lines of our first democratic election on 27 April 1994, when we elected a government for us all.
We began to tell a new story then. We have lived and renewed that story along the way.
The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. South Africa can realize these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an indusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.
South Africa has made remarkable progress in the transition from apartheid to democracy. This transition has been peaceful despite the country's history of violent conflict and dispossession.
The Commission's Diagnostic Report, released in June 2011, set out South Africa's achievements and shortcomings since 1994. It identified a failure to implement policies and an absence of broad partnerships as the main reasons for slow progress, and set out nine primary challenges:

1. Too few people work.
2. The quality of school education for black people is poor.
3. Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate and under-maintained.
4. Spatial divides hobble inclusive development.
5. The economy is unsustainably resource intensive.
6. The public health system cannot meet demand or sustain quality.
7. Public services are uneven and often of poor equality.
8. Public services are uneven and often of poor quality.
9. Corruption levels are high.
10. South Africa remains a divided society.

South Africans from all walks of life welcomed the diagnostic as a frank, constructive assessment. This led to the development of the draft national plan, release in November 2011. Building on the diagnostic, the plan added four thematic areas:

- rural economy;
- social protection;
- regional and world affairs; and
- Community safety.

Gauteng Ten – Pillars Programme

In his state of the Province Address on the 27 June 2014 Gauteng Premier Mr. David Makhura announced a ten – pillars programme of radical transformation; modernization and re-industrialization. This new approach is aimed at building Gauteng into an integrated, inclusive, innovative and sustainable city-region that continues to be the leading economy in Africa and characterized by smart and green industrial and socio-economic development. The strategy to accelerate growth, eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030 will be realized through the National Development Plan (NDP) which lays the basis for economic transformation and modernization, to address development challenges and improve the lives of Gauteng citizens

In achieving the transformation, modernization and re-industrialization of Gauteng as a city region, the following ten pillars are envisioned:

- Radical economic transformation;
- Decisive spatial transformation;
- Accelerated social transformation;
- Transformation of the state and governance;
- Modernization of the public service;
- Modernization of the economy;
- Modernization of human settlement and urban development;
- Modernization of public transport infrastructure;
- Re-industrialization of Gauteng province; and
- Taking the lead in in Africa's new industrial revolution.

Provincial Priorities

The Strategic priorities of the Province as derived from the national priorities are as follows:

- Creating decent work and building a growing,
- inclusive economy
- Promoting quality education and skills development
- Prioritising better healthcare for all
- Stimulating rural development and food security
- Intensifying the fight against crime and corruption
- Building cohesive and sustainable communities
- Strengthening the developmental state and good Governance

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BACK TO BASICS

In his speech during the IDP/Budget roadshows, the Executive Mayor Councillor Mzi Khumalo stresses the need for the municipality to go back to basics as it is overemphasised by the Minister of COGTA. This means to implement all the small things a municipality is required to perform, e g the provision of Water, Electricity, Roads and housing among others. The Executive Mayor has committed the Municipality to continue providing quality water to the community of Randfontein and impressed upon the officials to maintain the quality of water (BLUE DROP). The Executive Mayor has committed 90% of MIG funding towards the upgrading and reconstruction of roads and storm water. As it takes a village to raise a child, The Executive Mayor has established an Educational Trust which will ensure that **NO CHILD IS LEFT BEHIND** after Grade 12. This is to prove that education is the key to success.
Public participation should be qualitative instead of being quantitative, that all municipal employees regard themselves as people's servants. BATHO PELE to be part of operations. He is intent on eradicating corruption, thereby spending on what is needed by the community and not on something else.

West Rand District Priorities

- Social Security (Health and Safety)
- Community Services
- Transformation Of Administrative And Institutional
- Systems And Structures
- Financial Viability,
- Good Governance And
- Institutional Development

Randfontein Local Municipality Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives are identified to be the following:

Strategic Objective	**Strategic Outcomes**
Build better communities	Shared values
Enhance financial sustainability	Financial liquidity, Good credit rating,
Accelerate an inclusive growing economy	Employment and growth in the GDP, Investment
Plan for the future	Liveable, integrated communities
Establish effective and efficient services	Pay services,
Enhanced, effective, accountable and clean institutional management and corporate governance	Good governance
Develop a learning organisation	Human capital,
Strategic Objective	**Description of Strategic Objectives**
Build better communities	The scourge of HIV/AIDS as well as alcohol and drug abuse has an impact on both service delivery and prosperity and sustainability of communities. To this end the focus should be on HIV/AIDS, the impact that sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis are having on the quality of life of communities.

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Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcomes
	Health provisioning is now focusing on HAST to be more inclusive of the aforementioned diseases. Randfontein Municipality needs to strive to play a significant role to prevent the spread of the HAST and substance abuse as it has a direct impact on the welfare of its communities. Hence, focus should be given to activities that should be aimed at and focussed on reducing the impact, infection and prevalence rate of these maladies. It is therefore critical to identify and appraise development programmes that support sustainable livelihoods and social environment within which the communities exist and that the municipality should play an active role in facilitation and roll-out of such programmes. Randfontein Municipality should engage in meaningful dialogues with the youth about how to address underlying social, economic and environmental factors that perpetuate poverty and how mechanisms can be developed to address identified issues. The municipality should further mobilise support and collaborate with sector departments to address cross-cutting issues within the municipality.
Enhance financial sustainability	Randfontein Local Municipality seeks to identify potential revenue sources and also increase its own revenue through credit control and lobbying for more external funding for it to create a sustainable revenue base. These mechanisms will therefore entail the establishment of a proper credit control unit to handle credit collection processes. Hence, the improvement on billing accuracy will need to be optimised. These efforts need to be well-communicated to communities in order to secure buy-in and thereby enhance democratic governance. Given the complexity of the situation, the municipality will need to review its credit control policy and eliminate possible gaps in the process. It is therefore critical for the Budget and Treasury Department to develop business plans for projects that need funding and submit to WRDM donor fund raiser to lobby for funding. This will afford the municipality with an opportunity to develop and maintain the municipality for the next five years and beyond.
Accelerate an inclusive growing economy	The challenges that face the Randfontein Municipality are extensive and strategically it is essential to identify key activities to mitigate the challenges. The opportunity to do so lies in local economic development. Through growth in the Geographic Gross Domestic Product of the area, prosperity for all can be ensured. With gold mining being such an important industry it is important that the town looks forward and asks the key question of how they can further benefit. Through gold beneficiation a knock-on industry can emerge. This can be done through partnerships with the mining houses and through which jobs can also be created. The processing of agricultural products is a natural progression or

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Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcomes
	beneficiation of the agricultural production and thereby adding value and once again creating jobs. The current activities surrounding the assembly of Rea Via buses coupled with the national and provincial government emphasis on public transport means that Randfontein can become a contributor to decreasing the carbon footprint of commuters across Gauteng while creating jobs locally. An attempt must be made to expand the existing activities for bus assembly into an assembly cluster of businesses. Randfontein Municipality must seek to compile programmes and formulate policies and by-laws that encourages entrepreneurship and thereby monitor and evaluate performance of the local economy and investment trends. This must be focussed on the bridging of the first and second economies. More investments and establishment of industries and enterprises should be investigated and established to diversify the economy of the municipal area .The design of projects needs to include labour intensive methods and identify opportunity areas and expose SMMEs to incubation projects which will stimulate development and thereby enhance job creation. SMMEs have been shown to be far more effective job creators than large corporations. Randfontein must ensure local involvement and the integration of and the appointment process of labourers in capital projects. Invariably the municipality will seek to develop collaboration agreements with both public and private entities on programme implementation. The approach demands that a shotgun approach not be used, but that a carefully targeted strategy be applied to local economic development trading on the strengths such as agricultural production and processing, beneficiation of gold, tourism, industrial manufacturing and the development and exploitation of Randfontein's strength as a transportation hub.
Plan for the future	Randfontein through the West Rand District Municipality will do a special development plan. This will give up-to-date direction to the municipality when carrying out its planning in relation to land zoning, transport routes and the environment. Furthermore investment in and establishment of and upgrading of nature conservation reserves and enterprises should be investigated to diversify the economy of the municipal area. Randfontein must create an environment conducive for economic growth through investments in socio-economic infrastructure to trigger local economic growth and forge partnerships with stakeholders to invest in the local economy. Existing policies should be reviewed or new policies developed to become more enabling and focussed on establishment of partnerships and networks that will enhance and expand the SMME

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Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcomes
	value chain. South Africa has, since 1994, been faced with the double challenges of re-integration into global markets as a global economy, while at the same time positioning itself to realise the high expectations of its populace regarding a successful transition towards a more democratic order. To achieve the objectives of economic growth through competitiveness on the one hand and employment generation and income redistribution as a result of this growth on the other, South Africa's small, micro and medium-sized enterprise (SMME) economy has been actively promoted since 1995. Particular attention needs to be given to the opportunities presented by agriculture production and processing. Flowing from above, it anticipated that the above will optimise economic growth and thereby reduce unemployment within the municipal area. Hence, spatial positioning and related possibilities to link with and benefit from other growing economies around the municipal area should be exploited through extensive marketing and branding of the municipality. A strategy must be developed to address the economic development of Randfontein by focussing on the strength of its roads infrastructure and ensuring that the central geographic positioning and the potential wealth created by its use as a transport route is translated into the economic growth of the town. The inward migration of people into the Randfontein area with the mushrooming of informal settlements can have a negative effect on the town. There is a need to address this inward migration through creative and progressive planning and management of these settlements. Agriculture has shown to be a job creator. Randfontein has some excellent agricultural land and the advantage that this has not been developed for other uses, such as housing. A clear plan to ensure that the full potential of this land is exploited is needed so that both small scale and larger farming opportunities are opened on suitable land.
Establish effective and efficient services	It was expressed unambiguously that the municipality is in dire need of reviving its ageing bulk infrastructure which has bearing on current and future developments within the municipal area with reference to: Water Sanitation Electricity Parks and cemeteries Community and municipal facilities Solid waste disposal

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Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcomes
	Infrastructural facilities are currently under pressure to accommodate the growing population of Randfontein and yet financial resources are not proportional to the service delivery norms. Alternatively, infrastructure funds made available to Randfontein are not being used due to difficulties experienced by the PMU. Moreover, it has been said that the municipality made provision for Free Basic Services such as water, electricity, and sanitation according to the indigent policy subsidised by the government. This includes 6kl of water per month, 75kwh of electricity per month from 2009/10 and free refuse removal. However, there is a growth in demand for indigent relief overall and so there needs to be an increase in the amounts made available for this relief in line with the growing demands. This disparity gave rise to the need to develop a Municipal Infrastructural Investment Plan with specific ratios that will mitigate current and anticipated resource bottlenecks pertaining to infrastructural development and maintenance. It is envisaged that the MIIP will serve as municipal strategic imperative to deal effectively with issues of infrastructural services. It is also worth noting that the communities can only pay for services they deem worth the payment. Therefore, this strategic objective becomes critical and important to realise the municipal strategic intent. The costs to the household and the municipality can be reduced by the introduction of a plan for renewable energy. This plan needs to be wide enough to reduce the household expenditure on water and transport costs. In addition to regular maintenance a clear plan of where Randfontein is going to in the next five years needs to be developed so that demand for roads, electricity, land and water can be anticipated.
Enhance effective, accountable and clean institutional management and corporate governance	There is no doubt that major changes within the municipality will occur in order realise the municipal strategic intent which will have a bearing on business processes, systems and practices. Significant changes to even one of those areas require sound governance structures and leadership. Changing them simultaneously is an extraordinary task, hence it is envisaged that the municipality will in the future need to realign its processes, systems and practices to legislation and henceforth automate accordingly. Re-engineering processes, systems and practices simply demonstrate the significance of continuous improvement and growth of the municipality which remains inevitable going forward. Randfontein Municipality seeks to strengthen and effectively manage administrative and governance systems and procedures to ensure sound governance practices are adhered to. This ought to begin with

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Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcomes
	the need for ensuring the full functionality of ward committee structures and public participation systems to enhance democratic governance. These will give rise to the need to maximise organisational excellence and provide accountability to the community of Randfontein.
Develop a learning organisation	Randfontein Municipality needs to acquire highly competent workforce to successfully implement its newly developed strategic intent. In today's marketplace, an organisation needs to ensure that it has adequate human resources to accomplish its mission. Because all employers compete for employees from the same labour pool, workforce planning is therefore critical for attracting and retaining the talent needed to serve the communities. This planning will become increasingly important to Randfontein Municipality over the coming years due to increased number of staff turnover attributed to the following internal and external factors, namely: HAST (HIV AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Tuberculosis) Ageing workforce Migration of people to big cities and/or economic high density areas i.e. Johannesburg Lack to scarce skills required by the municipality for future survival and sustainability High illiteracy rate and unemployment Perpetual poverty Global warming versus change of weather patterns leading to retrenchment of employees Effective workforce planning entailing the acquiring, developing and managing of human capital is a necessary component of the municipality's strategic plan. It makes a provision for a flexible and proficient workforce able to adapt to the changing needs of the municipality. This strategy will assist the municipality to deal effectively with staffing implications of strategic and operational plans, it will have an effects on a full-range of human resource activities, including recruitment, hiring, classification, compensation, and retention.

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SECTION B

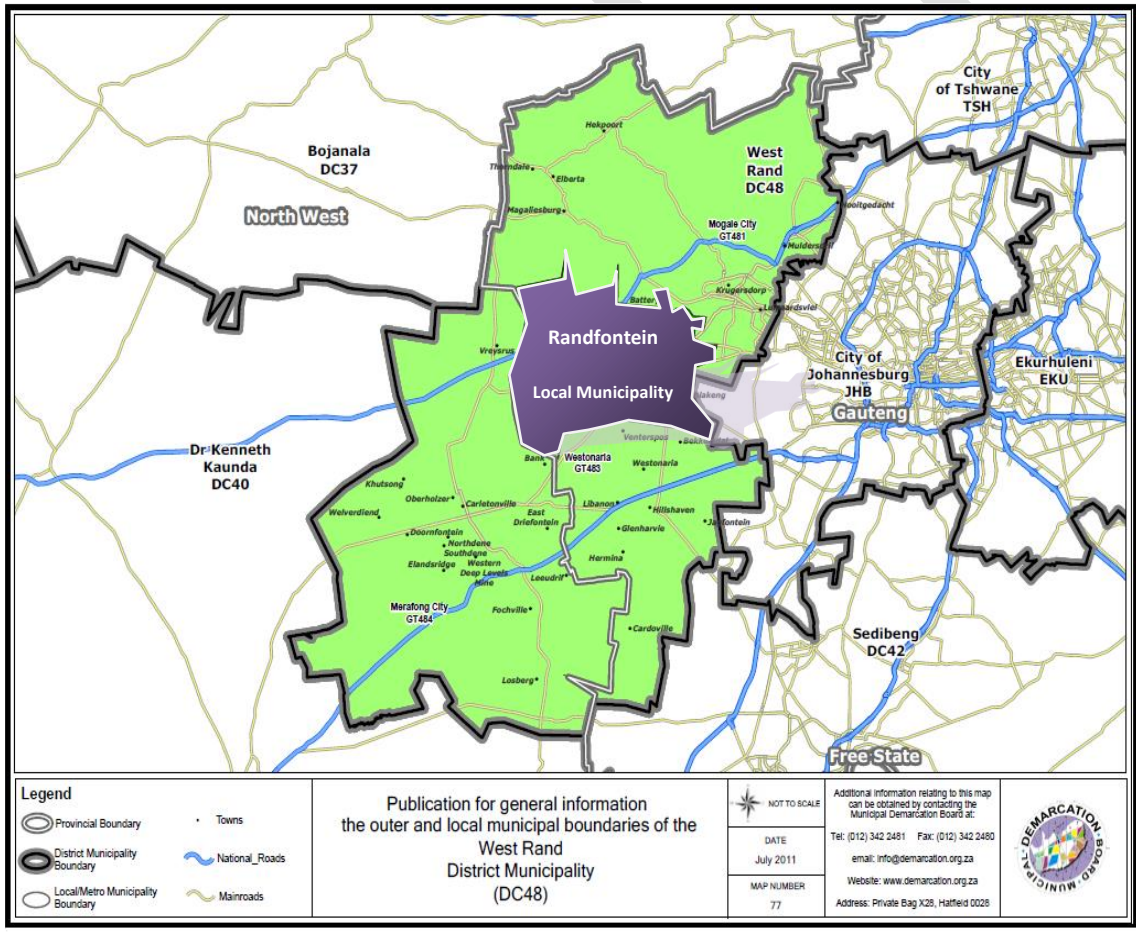
THE MUNICIPALITY: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

LOCAL PROFILE

MUNICIPAL CODE:	SIZE OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA:	WARDS:
GT482	475km²	22

Randfontein Local Municipality serves as a local municipality in the Municipal Management Area GT482, which is ±475km² in extent and its locality is depicted on figure below.

FIGURE 2: WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



The West Rand District is situated relatively close to the hub of economic activities in Gauteng, and is traversed by major national and provincial roads, namely, the N-12, N-14, R28 and Road R559, which creates certain potentials in terms of future economic development. RLM's contribution to the province lies primarily within the mining sector; however, Randfontein fulfils a residential function for many people working in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Potchefstroom and Van der Bijl Park.

The demographic profiles

The demographic profiles below indicate comparisons between Randfontein and Westonaria local municipalities in the West Rand District Municipality. This is in line with MECs recommendations for Gauteng City region planning. In view of our municipalities merging in 2016, it is indeed advisable to compare our demographics.

Randfontein and Westonaria Socio-Economic Profile

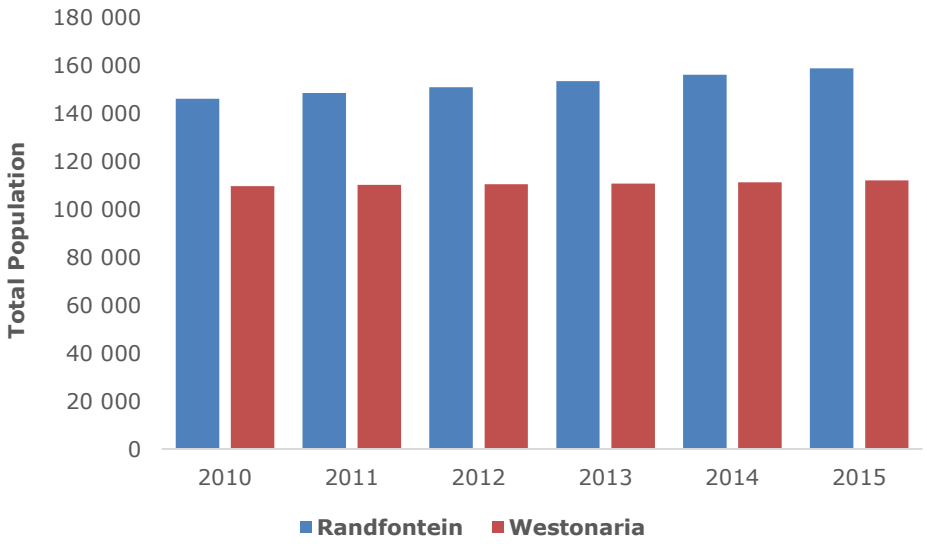
1. Background

This document reviews the demographic profile of two of the West Rand local municipalities, Randfontein and Westonaria. It further analyses their economic indicators and ends by briefly outlining some labour indicators.

2. Demographic Profile

According to information from the IHS Global Insight, in 2015, the total West Rand population was estimated at 850,445. Of the total population, about 18.7 percent was accounted for by Randfontein and 13.2 percent by Westonaria region. The section below looks at demographic profile of the two regions.

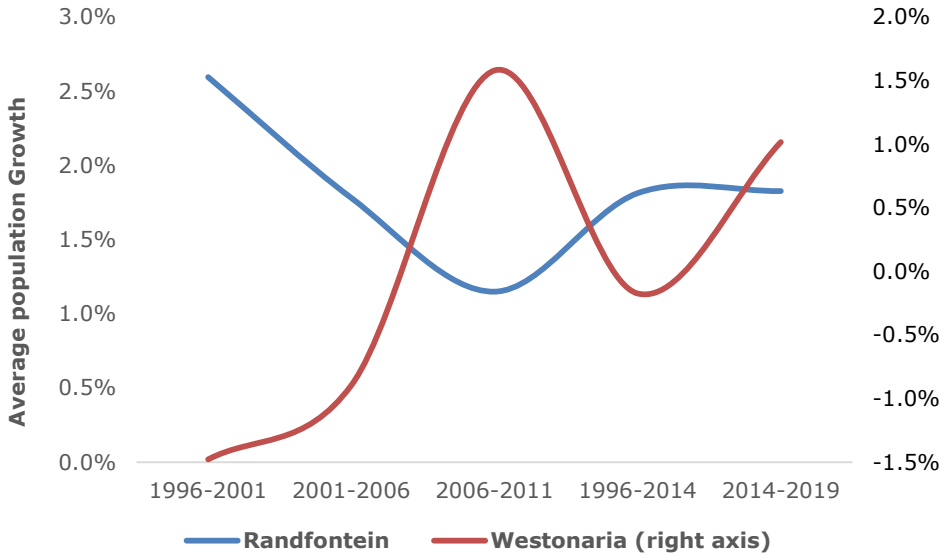
Figure 1: Total Population, Randfontein & Westonaria, 2015



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Figure 1 shows that the populations of both the Randfontein and Westonaria local municipalities has been steadily increasing since 2010, more significantly the population of Randfontein. In 2015, Randfontein accounted for 18.7 percent of West Rand's total population, and Westonaria for 13.2 percent.

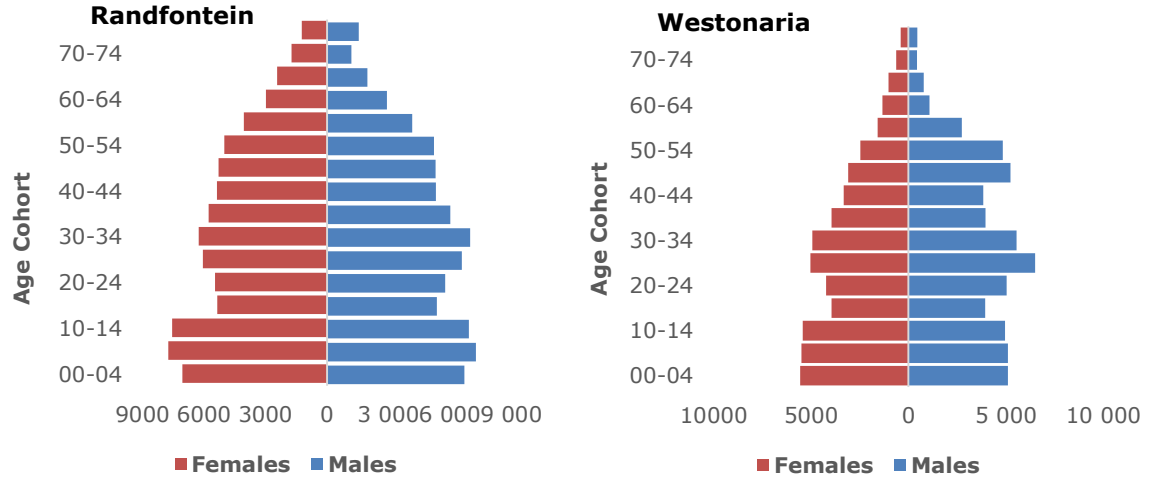
Figure 2: Average Population Growth, Randfontein & Westonaria, 2015



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Figure 2 shows the average and estimated population growth rates for Randfontein and Westonaria from 1996 to 2019. Over this time, the average population growth shows a fluctuating trend between the two local municipalities. In Randfontein, the average population growth was 2.6 percent between 1996 and 2001 and declined to 1.1 percent in the period 2006-2011, before rising to 1.8 percent between 1996 and2014. It is expected to remain in the same rate for 2014-2019. The Westonaria average population growth started at negative 1.5 percent in 1996-2001. It reached a high of 1.6 percent in 2006-2011 before declining to negative 0.2 percent in 1996-2014. It is estimated to grow at an average of 1 percent in 2014-2019.

Figure 3: Population Pyramids, Randfontein & Westonaria, 2015



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Figure 3 shows the Randfontein and Westonaria population structures, by age and gender during 2016. About 34 percent of the population of Westonaria is below the age of 25 in comparison to Randfontein's 35 percent.

Table 1: Municipal Demographics, 2015

	Randfontein	Westonaria
Age Structure		
Population under 15	27,3%	28,2%
Population 15 to 64	66,4%	68,4%
Population over 65	6,4%	3,3%
Gender Ratio		
Males per 100 females	99,9	87,8

Table 1 gives demographic information pertaining to the age structure and gender ratios of Randfontein and Westonaria local municipalities. At 27.3 percent the population of Randfontein is below the age of 15 years in comparison to Westonaria's 28.2 percent. The population over the age of 65 years accounted for 6.4 of the total population in Randfontein and for 3.3 percent of the population in Westonaria. Overall, the majority of the population in both municipalities were of a working-age, at 66.4 percent and 68.4 percent in Randfontein and Westonaria, respectively. Women currently make up 50 and 47 percent of the populations of Randfontein and Westonaria respectively.

Table 2: Municipal Demographics, 2015

	Randfontein	Westonaria
Dependency Ratio		
Total Dependency Ratio	50,7%	46,1%
Child Dependency Ratio	41,1%	41,3%
Old Age Dependency Ratio	9,6%	4,9%

Source: IHS Global Insight & Own Calculation, 2016

Population dependency refers to the percentage of a population that depends on others for their well-being and survival. It is expressed by means of a dependency ratio. In the case of the dependency ratios of children or of older people, these ratios are calculated based on the number of children (0-14 years old) and older persons (65 years or over) who depend on the working-age population (15-64 years old).[1] Table 2 shows the dependency ratios of children (0-14 years) and those 65 and older for Randfontein and Westonaria in 2015. The total dependency ratio is also given. Overall, the child dependency is higher than that of the old age dependency, reflecting a relatively young population in both local municipalities.

Table 3: Population by Group, Randfontein & Westonaria, 2015

	2010		2015	
	Randfontein	Westonaria	Randfontein	Westonaria
African	101 462	100 509	113 275	104 477
White	29 502	8 119	29 486	6 281
Coloured	14 567	729	15 177	836
Asian	563	300	839	407
Total	**146 094**	**109 658**	**158 777**	**112 000**

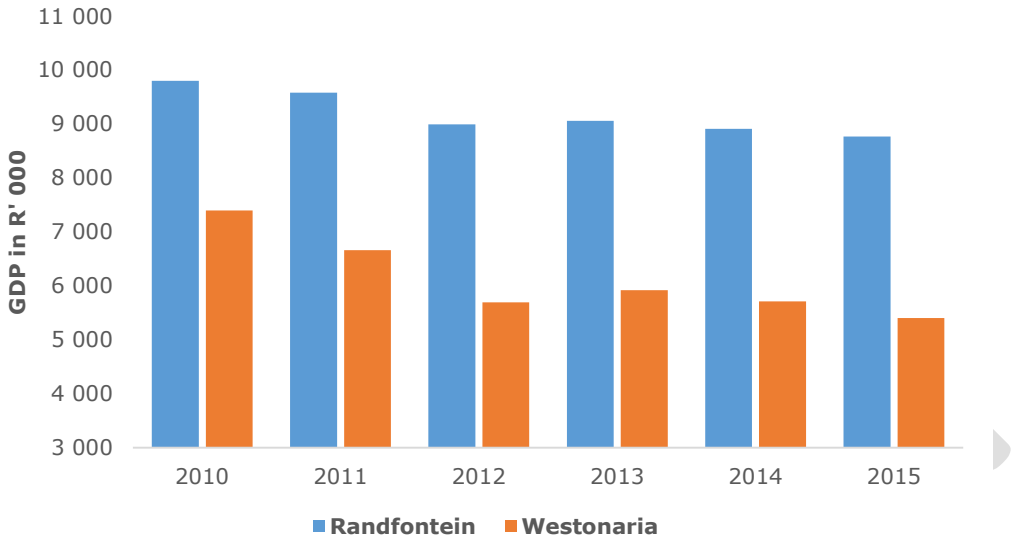
Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Table 3 gives details of the municipalities' populations by ethnic group for 2010 and estimates for 2015. The African population group has the highest number of people in both Randfontein and Westonaria for 2010 and 2015. The White population has the second highest number of people, followed by Coloured and then Asian population group.

3. Economic Review

Randfontein and Westonaria local municipalities are estimated to have accounted for 29.4 percent of the West Rand total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2015, combined. About 18.2 percent was accounted for by Randfontein and 11.2 percent by Westonaria. It is worth noting that the two municipalities accounted for the least shares of the four West Rand locals.[2] The section provides analysis of economic variables for the two selected locals and a brief overview of the labour indicators.

Figure 4: GDP-R, 2010-2015



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Figure 4 shows the total GDP-R for Randfontein and Westonaria from 2010 to 2014 and estimates for 2015. The municipalities had an estimated GDP-R of R8.7 and R5.4 billion in 2015 respectively, or a combined 1.5 percent of the province's R1.1 trillion GDP-R in that year. The figure indicates that the level of outputs in the two locals has been somewhat declining over the analysis period except for 2013 where a marginal increase was recorded. This decline can be as result of slowdown in mining activities in the two regions with mining companies closing down their operations.

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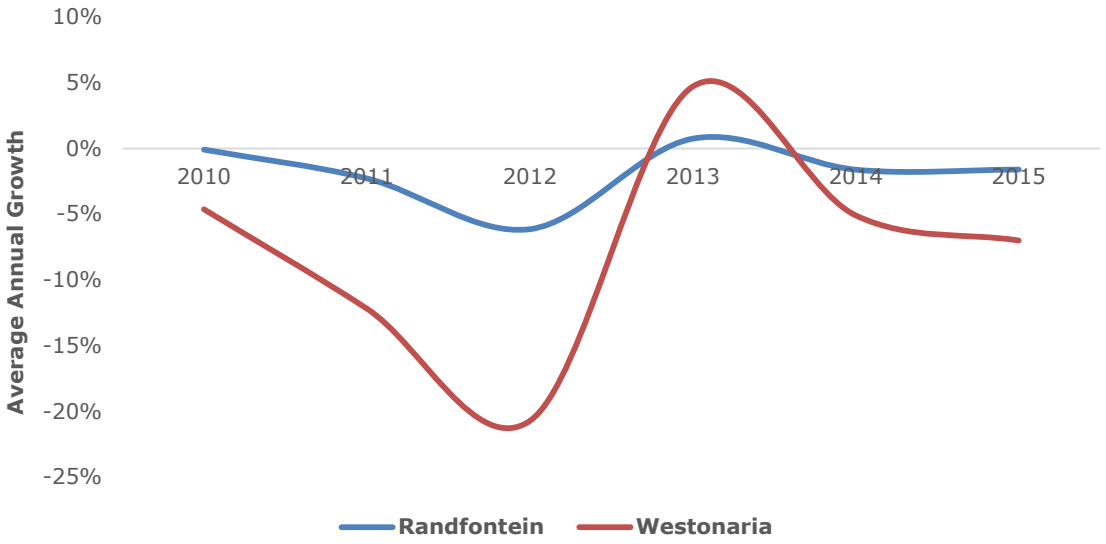
Figure 5: GDP-R Growth Rates, 2010-2016



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

The figure 5 shows GDP-R growth rates for the two locals from 2010 to 2014 and estimates for 2015. Both local municipalities had negative growth rates for most of the review periods except for 2013. Westonaria recorded a growth rate of negative 14.6 percent in 2012 before improving to negative 3.5 percent in 2014. This is so much so in Westonaria as mining activity accounts for the largest share in the region. Growth in the Gross Domestic Product by region (GDP-R) of Randfontein and Westonaria has been constrained by lower global and national economic growth, and thus lower demand, in major trading partners and by internal factors such electricity supply challenges. The GDP by Region (GDP-R) of Randfontein and Westonaria declined by 1.6 and 5.4 per cent respectively in 2015. The continued recent slump in commodity prices has also placed pressure in economic activity of the region.

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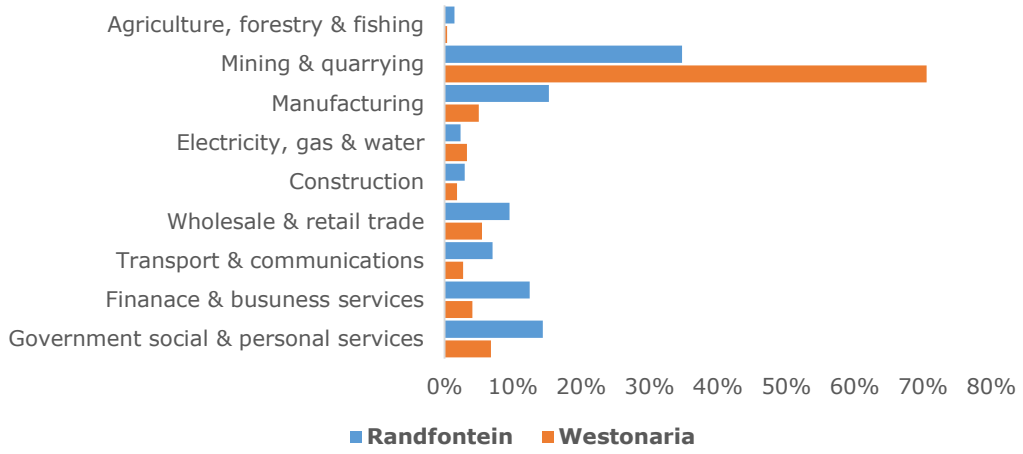
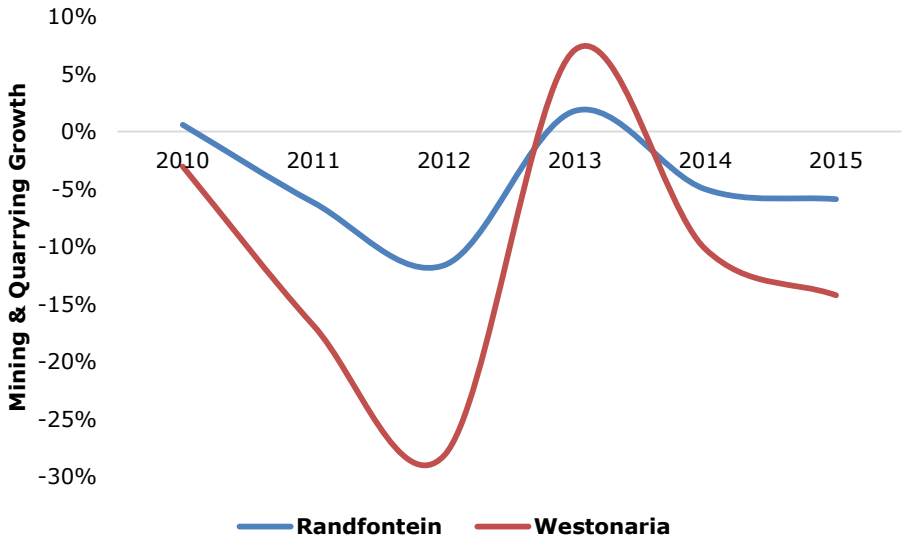
Figure 6: Sector Share of Regional Totals, 2015



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Figure 6 shows the sector shares of West Rand totals in the two locals for 2015. It indicates that mining dominates economic activities in the two municipalities, more so in the Westonaria region. With the decline of mining in the Western Corridor area, the municipalities of the West Rand have experienced significant deindustrialisation. This has had major negative effects on the region's economy. About 70.5 percent of economic activity in Westonaria was accounted for by the mining & quarrying sector in 2015. In Randfontein this was at 34.7 percent, while manufacturing accounted for 15.3 percent of activity in the region.

Figure 7: Growth in Mining Activity, 2010-2015



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

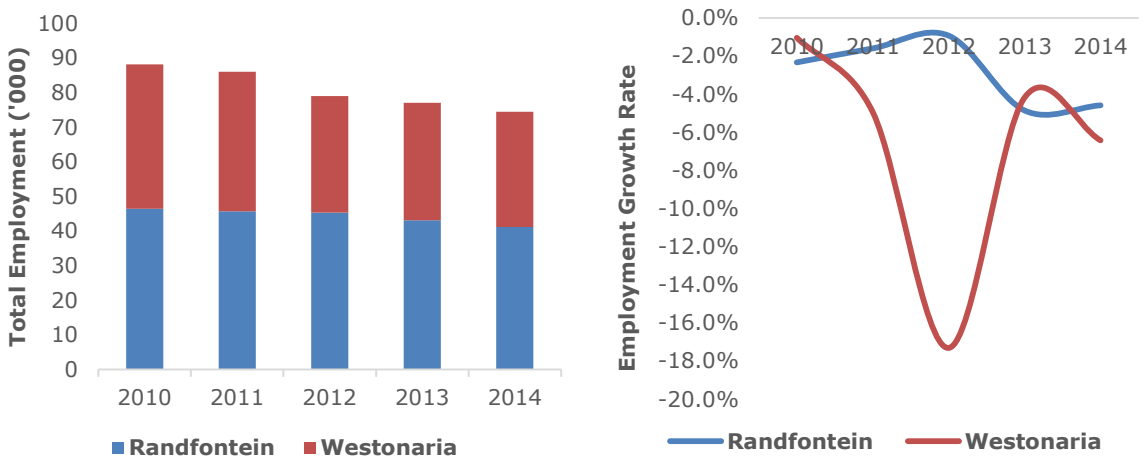
Figure 7 expands and focuses on growth rates in mining activities between the two local municipalities from 2010 to 2014 and estimates for 2015. The growth trend for mining activity somewhat follows that of the GDP-R of the two local municipalities as shown figure 5 above. Growth in mining activity recorded negative 16.6 percent in 2012, while its GDP-R growth also recorded negative 14.6 percent in the same period. Like the GDP-R growth, that of the sector remained in negative territory for most of the review years. The Gauteng Transformation, Modernisation and Re-industrialisation (TMR) plans for the West Rand

(Western Corridor) may help to change economic activities from being mining focussed in the two regions to include others such as agriculture.

4. Randfontein and West Rand Labour Profile

The section reviews some labour indicators in the Randfontein and Westonaria local municipalities.

Figure 8: Total Employment & Growth, 2010-2014



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Figure 8 shows both total employment levels and growth thereof in Randfontein and Westonaria from 2010 to 2014. Employment levels in both local municipalities' shows a declining trend over the review period. In Randfontein this decreased from 46,470 in 2010 to 41,118 in 2014. That for Westonaria also decreased from 41,691 in 2010 to 33,300 in 2014. Employment growth rate remained in negative territory for the entire review period. In Westonaria, employment growth was at its lowest level in 2012 at negative 16.4 percent. During the same period, GDP-R growth also contracted by 14.6 percent.

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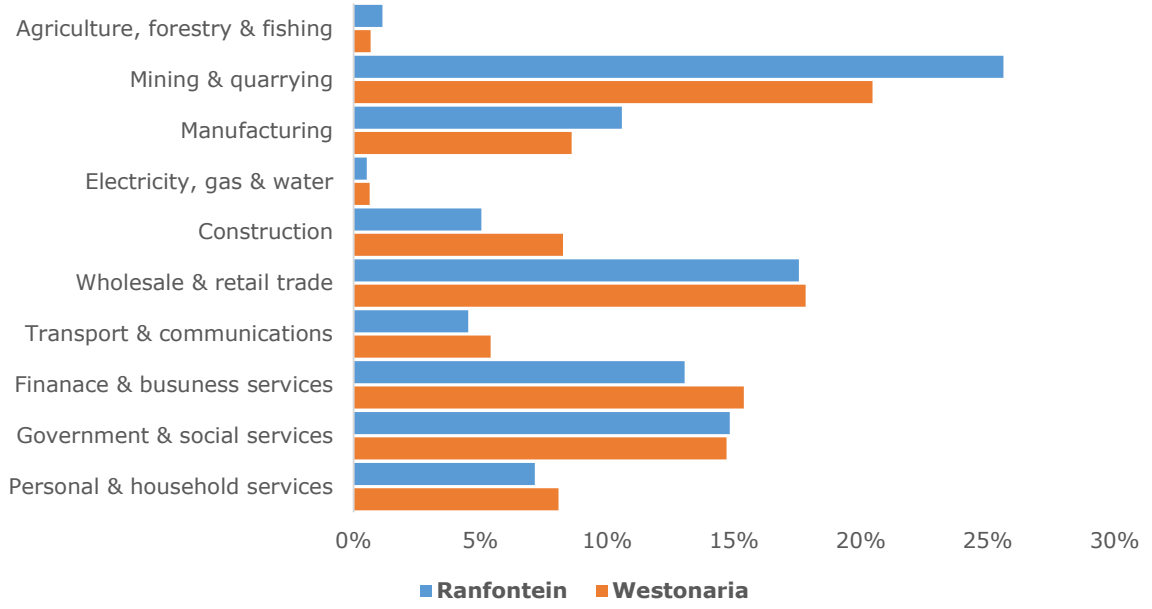
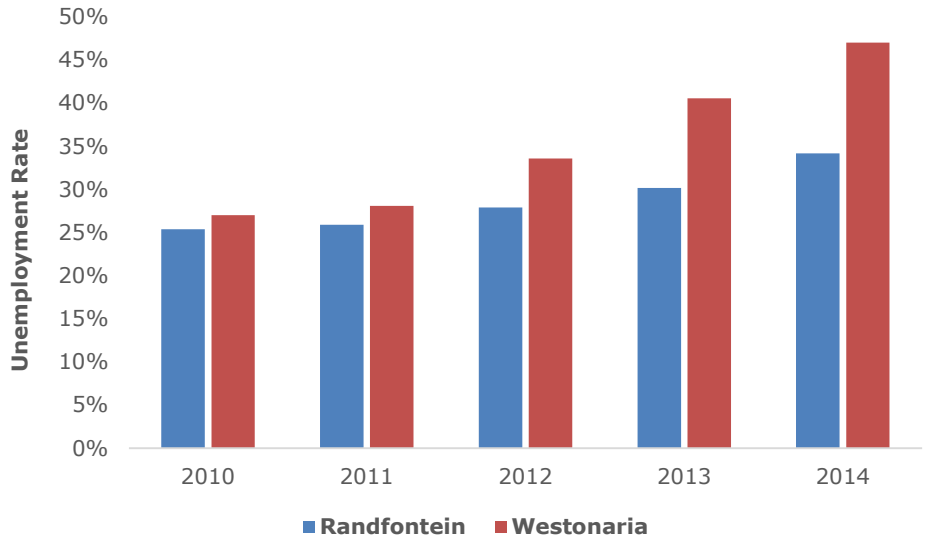
Figure 9: Employment by Sectors, 2014



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Figure 9 shows the proportion of employment by sector in the two locals for 2014. The figure confirm mining & quarrying sector at dominating employment shares at 25.6 percent for Randfontein and 20.5 for Westonaria. It however, also indicates the strength of the wholesale & retail trade which accounts for 17.6 percent of people employed in Randfontein and 17.8 percent for those in the Westonaria.

Figure 10: Unemployment Rates, 2010-2014



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Figure 10 shows unemployment rates in Randfontein and Westonaria from 2010 to 2014. Due to low economic activity and dependency on specific sectors such as mining & quarrying, district regions and their local municipalities tends to have one of

the highest unemployment rates. The figure indicates an increasing trend in unemployment rates with Randfontein reaching a high rate of 34.2 percent in 2014, while Westonaria was at 47 percent in the same year.

5. Conclusion

The population of the two regions continued to growth over the years, with Randfontein having the highest total dependency ratio compared to Westonaria. The economic size of Randfontein and Westonaria continued to decline over the years and its growth rate hovering around negative territory. Thus the heavy reliance onto natural resources proves to be negatively affecting economic activity in the two local municipalities. Growth of the activities in the mining sector also has deteriorated over the analysis period. The TMR as provincial government policy may help in growing the agro-processing sector, while the wholesale & retail trade sector is one of the prominent employers in the two local municipalities.

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SECTION C

EXECUTIVE MAYOR
CLLR MZI ELIAS KHUMALO

SPEAKER
CLLR BRENDA MAHUMA

CHIEF WHIP
CLLR JEJE LEGOETE

MMC INFRASTRUCTURE
CLLR ARTHUR SAMPSON

MMC PUBLIC SAFETY
CLLR LAZARUS MATSHUISA

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MMC: WASTE AND ENVIRONMENT
CLLR THERESA KIMANE

MMC CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES
CLLR XOLISA NTSEPO

MMC SOCIAL SERVICES
CLLR THEMBI MATUWANE

MMC LED
CLLR MAMASOLE GAMA

MMC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
CLLR SIPHO MATAKANE

MMC FINANCE
CLLR TINA GROBLER

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POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

WHO IS THE EXECUTIVE?

The Executive Authority in the Municipality is held by Council; however in terms of section 60(3) of the Municipal Systems Act Council has delegated the Executive Functions to the Executive Mayor.

The executive is therefore constituted by the executive mayor and the chairpersons of the following committees as delegated by Council:

PORTFOLIO	MMC
Development Planning	Cllr. S. Matakane
Social Services	Cllr. T. Matuwane
Corporate and Support Services	Cllr. X. Ntsepo
Finance	Cllr. T. Grobler
Infrastructure	Cllr. A. Sampson
Waste & Environment	Cllr. T. Kimane
Public Safety	Cllr. L. Matshuisa
Local Economic Development	Cllr M.Gama

The executive is directly responsible for taking decisions on matters concerning service delivery and administration.

LIST OF RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WARD COUNCILLORS

NAME	TYPE OF COUNCILLOR	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTY
M Khumalo	Proportional Rep	Executive Mayor	ANC
B Mahuma	Proportional Rep	Speaker of Council	ANC
J Legoete	Proportional Rep	Council Whip	ANC
T Grobler	Proportional Rep	MMC Finance	ANC
T Kimane	Proportional Rep	MMC Environment and Waste	ANC
L Matshuisa	Ward Councillor	WARD 16 MMC Public Safety	ANC
S Matakane	Proportional Rep	MMC Development Planning	ANC
M.Gama	Proportional Rep	MMC Local Economic Development	ANC
T Matuwane	Proportional Rep	MMC Social Services	ANC

NAME	TYPE OF COUNCILLOR	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTY
X Ntsepo	WARD Councillor	WARD 2 MMC Corporate	ANC
A Sampson	WARD Councillor	WARD 5 MMC Infrastructure	ANC
M Mtyotywa	WARD Councillor	WARD 11	ANC
T Bogale	WARD Councillor	WARD 14	ANC
P Faku	WARD Councillor	WARD 22	ANC
S Handula	Proportional Rep		ANC
J Kutoane	WARD Councillor	WARD 17	ANC
T Mananiso	Proportional Rep		ANC
N Mapena	Proportional Rep		ANC
B Matebesi	WARD Councillor	WARD 1	ANC
F Matshogo	WARD Councillor	WARD 21	ANC
N Mavuso	Proportional Rep		ANC
J Mbangeni	WARD Councillor	WARD 12	ANC
D Mogale	WARD Councillor	WARD 19	ANC
K Mogapi	WARD Councillor	WARD 18	ANC
W Nawa	WARD Councillor	WARD 15	ANC
G Ndebele	Proportional Rep		ANC
M Sello	WARD Councillor	WARD 13	ANC
J Beaufort	Proportional Rep		DA
P Bezuidenhout	Proportional Rep		DA
B Blake	Proportional Rep		DA
D Cloete	WARD Councillor	WARD 20	DA
E du Plessis	WARD Councillor	WARD 6	DA
P Dick	WARD Councillor	WARD 9	DA
S Erasmus	WARD Councillor	WARD 4	DA

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NAME	TYPE OF COUNCILLOR	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTY
P Francis	Proportional Rep		DA
C Harrison	WARD Councillor	WARD 7	DA
G Kruger	Proportional Rep		DA
B Dreyer	Proportional Rep		DA
B Rooskrantz	WARD Councillor	WARD 8	DA
P Simon	Proportional Rep		DA
E De Lange	Proportional Rep		DA
A van Tonder	WARD Councillor (Party Whip)	WARD 3	DA
S Bock	WARD Councillor	WARD 10	DA
S May	Proportional Rep		COPE

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (MPAC)

This is an oversight committee of council reporting to council. The committee is chaired by Councillor Festus Matshogo and provides political oversight of financial management and accounts.

All MPAC Councillors

Cllr. Festus Matshogo (Chairperson)

Cllr. Jerminah Kutoane
Cllr. Gwen Ndebele
Cllr. Philile Faku
Cllr. Kgomotso Mogapi
Cllr. Moses Mtyotywa
Cllr. Paul Francis
Cllr. Solomon May
Cllr. Regetta Beaufort
Cllr. Gerhard Kruger

Performance Accountability
Any programme or project whereby Randfontein improves its responsiveness and accountability to communities for its performance, and specifically battling corruption.

SECTION D

Process followed to develop the IDP

Before embarking upon the IDP review Process, a Process Plan was prepared and adopted by Council in August 2015. The process Plan, in accordance with the legislative requirements, sets out the following:

- a programme identifying planning activities and associated timeframes;
- mechanisms and procedures for participation and consultation;
- the institutional arrangements to manage the IDP; and
- plans and planning requirements binding the municipality in terms of legislation

All processes have been completed to comply with the following approved process plan:

Phase I: Analysis

All existing information will be provided to the Office of Municipal Manager – in electronic format by the Executive Managers as well as Senior Managers.
Ward meetings will be arranged and facilitated by ward Councillors and/or chairpersons of ward committees
Office of Municipal Manager will assist with the preparation of appropriate background material for ward meetings

Phase II: Strategies

Allowance is made for participation at district level workshops during this phase.
Supportive and background documentation will be provided for IDP Representative Forum meetings.
All Representative Forum meetings will be chaired and facilitated by the Executive Mayor.

Phase III: Projects

During this phase, allowance is made for various professional persons to assist in designing and determining the feasibility of various project proposals
Allowance is made for participation at district and provincial level workshops.
Background material for, as well as documentation of the results of one IDP Representative Forum meeting will form part of activities in this phase

Phase IV: Integration

The information emanating from previous phases would be utilised to prepare the required sector summary programmes.
Allowance is made for assisting in the preparation for and documentation of results of two IDP Representative Forum meetings

Phase V: Approval

During this phase, the potential role of Office of Municipal Manager would mainly be to incorporate comments from various parties into the draft IDP review.

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The estimated budget for direct expenses during the process is outlined below.

ITEM	ESTIMATED BUDGET (IDP)	ESTIMATED BUDGET (PMS)
1. Press Advertisements	R20 000.00	R20 000
2. Development, alignment and integration of sector plans	Operational	Operational
3. Printing, translation and Duplicating Costs etc. (e.g. maps, diagrams, documents) and Other Means of communication (e.g. brochures, posters etc.) Final Gloss Document.	R450 000.00	R600 000
4. Venue, re-imbursement for transport costs and Catering Costs for IDP Representative Forum and Advisory committee Meetings (allow for 4 meetings)	R166 000.00	R180 000
5. Roll-out of ward based programs to all wards. Tents and Chairs	R152 000.00	R160 000
TOTAL	**R 788 000.00**	**R960 000**

TIMEFRAMES FOR IDP PROCESS PLAN

Table below provides all activities, responsibilities and stakeholders and timeframes.

PHASES	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
Phase 1 Planning Process			
	Presentation to IDP/ budget and PMS steering committee	IDP Unit	August 2015
	Adoption of IDP/ budget and PMS Process Plan 2016/17	IDP unit and BTO	August 2015
Strategic IDP/BUDGET/PMS workshop for Mayoral Committee and Senior Management	Presentation to councillors	IDP and BTO	August 2015
	Review of 2016/17 public participation to determine the following • What needs to be improved for the public participation • What are the possible alternatives for the next public participation?	IDP unit and BTO	October 2015
	• Review 1st quarter performance • Determine service delivery priorities • Agree on MTFF and it assumptions. • Agree on initial cash limits for	IDP unit and BTO	October 2015

	each department		
	MEC comments review	IDP Unit	Oct/Nov 2015
	Executive Managers/Managers complete stage 1 IDP/Budget input forms.	All Departments	Oct/November 2015
	Public Participation Process	Exec. Mayor	Oct/Nov 2015
Phase 2 Analysis			
Community and stakeholder analysis	Community and stakeholder register	Office of the Speaker	October/Nov 2015
	Consideration of economic priorities	Financial Services	Oct/Nov 2015
	Institutional analysis	Corporate Services	Oct/Nov 2015
	Spatial Priorities	Planning and Development	Oct/Nov 2015
	Socio-Economic Priorities	IDP Unit	Oct/Nov 2015
	Institutional transformation	All Departments	Oct/Nov 2015
	Compliance with IDP legal framework	The entire municipality	Oct/Nov 2015
	Alignment of Priorities	IDP unit	Oct/Nov 2015
PHASE 3 STRATEGIES			
	Vision and Mission	The entire municipality	October/Nov 2015
	Objectives and development priorities	The entire municipality	October/Nov 2015
	Program and Project Identification	The entire municipality	October/Nov 2015
PHASE 4 PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS			
Project &program proposals	Priority Programs and Projects	All Departments	
Project costing	CAPEX and OPEX costing	BTO	
	Setting of project targets and indicators	All Departments	December 2015
PHASE 5 INTEGRATION			
	MEC comments	IDP unit	
	Sectoral plans		January 2016
	Operational plans	All Departments	
	Performance review	M& E	January 2016
	• Agreement on the 2016/17 adjustment budget • Agreement on changes proposed by Executive Mayor and Councillors on	IDP and BTO	January 2016

	IDP/Budget and PMS		
	Tabling of the midyear performance review and 2016/17 annual report	Executive Mayor	February 2016
	Submission of stage II input forms by Executive Managers and Manager	All Department	February 2016
PHASE 6 APPROVAL			
	Tabling of the Draft IDP/Budget/Draft SDBIP to IDP Steering Committee	IDP/Budget Office	March 2016
	Tabling of the draft IDP/ budget/SDBIP to council	Executive Mayor	March 2016
	Public Notice inviting comments	IDP unit	March 2016
	Statutory Public Participation process	Exec. Mayor	April 2016
	Responses to and incorporation of comments including portfolio Committees inputs		
	Tabling of IDP and budget and SDBIP for consideration approval.	Municipal Council	May/June 2016
	Submission of the approved IDP to the MEC of Local Government	IDP unit	June/July 2016
	Approval of the SDBIP	Executive Mayor	June/July 2016
	Review of the previous year's budget process by completing the budget evaluation checklist	CFO	July 2016
PHASE 7 IMPLEMENTATION			
	Project implementation in accordance with the SDBIP	All Departments	July 2016
	Monitoring	M&E	
	Review	All Departments	January 2016
	Quarterly reporting MM, MEC, council	IDP and Internal Audit Unit	Every quarter
PHASE 8 ANNUAL REVIEW			
Draft Annual Report	Submission of unaudited Draft Annual Report to MPAC	M & E	Aug 2016
	Submission of the Annual Report to AG	M&E	Aug 2016

	4th (April – June) quarter assessment report and annual report presented to the PAC	PMS Manager	Aug 2016
	Make public the SDBIP and Performance Agreements	PMS Manager	Aug 2016
	Place annual performance agreements on the website	PMS Manager	Aug 2016
	Submission of the 2015/16 performance report to the office of the Auditor General	PMS Manager	Aug 2016
	1st quarter performance assessment	PMS Manager	Oct 2016
	Compile and distribute budget guidelines, parameters and formats	CFO	Nov 2016
	Review tariffs and charges and prepare proposals of new rates	CFO	Nov 2016
	Draft or review budget related policies such credit control and indigent policy, tariff policy, budget policy etc.	CFO	Nov 2016
Oversight Report	Oversight Report made public and Submitted to National Treasury and Local Government Departments	Council	Dec 2016
	Finalize first draft of annual departmental operational plans, service delivery and budget implementation plan for reviewing against strategic priorities	PMS Manager	Dec 2016
	Finalize first draft of the annual report including annual report of the entity incorporating financial and non-financial information on performance, audits reports and annual financial statements	PMS Manager	Dec 2016
	Review implementation of the SDBIP, identify problems, amend or recommend appropriate amendments	PMS Manager	Dec 2016
Projects	Consolidate and prepare proposed budget and plans for next financial years taking into account previous year performance as per audited financial statements	CFO	Jan 2016
	2nd (October – December) quarterly report to Performance Audit Committee (PAC)	PMS Manager	Jan 2016
	Tabling of a revised budget through adjustment budget	CFO	Jan 2016
Integration	3rd quarter Performance reviews	PMS Manager	Apr 2016

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Approval	**3rd (January – March)** quarterly report to the MPAC	PMS Manager	May 2016
	Prepare the final budget documentation for approval taking into account any other new information of a material nature	CFO	May 2016
	New tariffs published	CFO	June 2016
	MM's draft Performance Agreement submitted to the EM	PMS Manager	June 2016
	Directors' Performance Agreements submitted to the MM	PMS Manager	June 2016
	Approved budget, IDP and SDBIP submitted to National Treasury and MEC for Department of Developmental Local Government and Housing.	CFO	June 2016
	Approved service delivery and budget implementation plans publicized for information and monitoring purpose.	PMS Manager	June 2016
	Make performance agreement public within 14 days after approval	PMS Manager	June 2016

DEPARTMENTAL SECTOR MEETINGS FOR 2016

DATE AND TIME	VENUE	DEPARTMENT
09 February 2016 11H00	Council Chamber	Development Planning
10 February 2016 10H00	Council Chamber	Corporate Support Services
11 February 2016 10H00	Council Chamber	Community Support
16 February 2016 10H00	Council Chamber	Finance
17 February 2016 10H00	Council Chamber	Infrastructure

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Public participation is an institutionalised function in our Municipality. Our communities have learned to appreciate the elaborative process which ensures that all interested residents are afforded ample opportunity to make meaningful contributions to policy development and planning for developments in the municipal jurisdiction.

The evolution of ward-based planning and the related establishment of ward committee system have elevated community participation to higher level in terms of legal provision and institutionalisation of the

process. Randfontein Local Municipality, through the Office of the Speaker, liaise continuously with communities through ward committee members and other stakeholder forums. In order to facilitate maximum participation by ward committee members, the Municipality is in a process of providing stipends for each member.

Ward committees are functioning pretty well in all 22 Wards.
Reports are received monthly and follow-ups made where necessary. Stakeholder forums with business community have also been established. Inputs are regularly solicited from these constituencies on a constant basis. Meetings are held as the need dictates. Otherwise, maximum participation takes place during annual IDP reviews and the tabling of annual budget.

IDP / BUDGET REVIEW PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: APRIL 2016

Tue, 05/04/2016 – Fri, 06/05/2016

DATE	TIME	WARD	VENUE
Tue, 05/04/16	17H30	16	Sedimosang Public School
Wed, 06/04/16	17h00	13	Recreation Hall
Wed, 07/04/16	18H00	09	Randfontein Primary School
Thu, 08/04/16	18H00	04	Randgate Boxing Hall
Sat, 10/04/16	12h00	11	Open Space : Ext. 11
	15H00		Mohlakano School, Ext. 3
Sun, 11/04/16	14H00	01	Baderile MPCC
Tue, 13/04/16	17H00	12	Zenzele Sportsground
Wed, 14/04/16	17h00	05	IEC Hall
Thu, 15/04/16	17H00	15	Thutu-Lehakwe School
Sat, 17/04/16	14H00	14	Tent @ Open space (Doreen's Tavern)
Tue, 19/04/16	17H00	18	Matlapaneng School
Wed, 20/04/16	17H00	10	Open Space @ Hartzstraat Primary
Thu, 21/04/16	18H30	20	Toekomsrus Primary School (Blou Skool)
Sat, 23/04/16	14H00	02	Avanté School
Sun, 24/04/16	14H00	22	Bulelani School
Tue, 26/04/16	18H00	03	Setholela Primary School

Thu, 28/04/16	**17H00**	**19**	Malerato School
Sat, 30/04/16	**14H00**	**17**	Ramosa Hall
Tue, 03/05/16	**18H00**	**06**	Randfontein Show Hall
Wed, 04/05/16	**18H00**	**07**	Westcol
Thu, 05/05/16	**18H30**	**08**	Toekomsrus Community Hall
Fri, 06/05/16	**17H00**	**21**	Ramosa Hall

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SECTION E

SPATIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

The Randfontein Spatial Development Framework

The main aim of the SDF for Randfontein Municipality will be to promote a consistent urban development policy approach for effective urban reconstruction and development, to guide development policies, strategies and actions of all stakeholders in the urban development process and to steer them towards the achievement of a collective vision.

The compilation of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a requirement as set out in terms of Section 2(4) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations 2001 (Government Notice R796). Municipal Spatial Development Framework should also give effect to the DFA principles.

The SDF will form an integrated part (sector plan) of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Randfontein Local Municipality. It should not only provide spatial guidelines with regard to development projects, but should also assist the Local Municipality to prioritize their projects.

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a core component of a Municipality's economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional and environmental vision. In other words it is a tool to achieve the desired spatial form of the Municipality. Furthermore, a SDF is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP.

The aims of a spatial development framework are to promote sustainable functional and integrated human settlements, maximise resource efficiency, and enhance regional identity and unique character of a place.

In terms of the latest SDF Guidelines, a local SDF should address at least the following issues:

- New urban growth areas.
- Areas for densification and restructuring.
- Conservation areas & areas to be protected, such as agricultural land, coastal zones, water catchments and water resources.
- Urban edges around settlements.
- Existing and future transport links. Priority areas for investment in community and social facilities.
- Conceptual guidelines for individual settlement plans that will become the subject of detailed sector plans for each settlement which should show proposals on a cadastral basis.

Study Area

The study area (municipal area of Randfontein) comprises a total area of ±475 km² and is located in the western part of Gauteng Province and the West Rand District Municipality. The Municipality borders Mogale City in the north, City of Johannesburg in the east, Merafong City in the west and Westonaria in the south.

Terms of Reference

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The overall objective of the SDF is to facilitate development in an integrated manner for the entire area of the Randfontein Local Municipality in order to achieve economic, social and environmental sustainability and consequently improving the quality of life of the people.

The SDF consist of the following:

- Status Quo / Analysis. This will also include a land audit
- A Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
- Land Use Management guidelines

Planning guidelines are informed by existing National and Provincial guidelines (top-down approach), while the consultative process informs the plans and guidelines from below (bottom-up approach).

SDF Objectives and Requirements

The purpose of the SDF is threefold:

- it should spatially reflect the development visions contained in the IDP;
- it should reflect prioritized IDP projected needs; and
- it should integrate sector strategies, whenever available.

The SDF should provide the spatial incidence for all sectoral, economic as well as community development programmes. As such, the SDF will not only deal with land uses per se, but will deal with critical issues in an integrated manner. It is therefore important that the SDF not only deal with where what should happen, but also with the how, and to provide guidelines for prioritization within a specific timeframe that informs the IDP.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SDF INCLUDE:

- a policy for the overall spatial distribution of development;
- a framework for more detailed land use planning;
- a spatial development framework, which includes an overview of current realities, spatial plans, as well as spatial development policy used for the prioritization and roll out of infrastructure, future projects and development of the Randfontein Local Municipality;
- consideration of the impact of the provincial, district and neighbouring municipal SDF's;
- integration with the recommendations of the IDP process;
- public and stakeholder consultation and participation;
- clear implementation and follow up systems in place;
- determine the expansion and direction of the Randfontein urban edge;
- point out the dolomite and environmental features; and
- be based on vacant land analysis and land use budget to allocate sufficient land for housing, industry business and social development.

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The SDF will give effect to the requirements of Section 2 (4) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 (Government Notice R796). Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and Municipal Planning Performance Management Regulations 2001.

A SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK MUST:

- give effect to the principles contained in Chapter 1 of the Development
- Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act 67 of 1995);
- set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the municipality;
- contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives. The strategies and policies must:-

– indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
– address the spatial reconstruction of the municipality;
– provide for decision making processes relating to the location and nature of development within the municipality;

- set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipality;
- set out a capital expenditure framework for the municipality's development programmes;
- contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;
- identify programmes and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
- be aligned with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of the neighbouring municipalities.
- provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which represents:

– must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
– may indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area;
– may delineate the urban edge;
– must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and
– must indicate where priority spending is required.
– Randfontein Local Municipality has adopted the following:

Spatial Development Framework
Badirile Precinct Plans
Uncle Harry's Precinct Plans
These are available for perusal from Director Development Planning.

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POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE

Based on this growth rate, the future population of Randfontein is expected to grow from 138 340 in 2007 to 166 437 in 2014. This future growth rate will, however, be determined by factors such as HIV Aids impact, economic development / job creation, migration, provision of housing and the future of the mining sector in the area.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

According to the recent socio-economic investigation in Randfontein, the following guidelines were proposed:-

- Facilitating Small and Informal business development.
- It has become clear that the local economy is not able to absorb the number of adults looking for jobs while the number of households living in poverty is increasing. Urgent development intervention is required that must aim to stimulate SMME growth.
- Support services such as a local business support centre are needed to assist SMME's and informal traders to access information and finance to broaden the economic base of Randfontein LM.
- Foster dynamic entrepreneurship: With the number of unemployed adults set to increase, it is critical that entrepreneurship must be encouraged. The Municipality can go a long way in aiding local entrepreneurs by facilitating access to information, business plans and sources of financing. A typical development intervention may be the establishment of an entrepreneurial incubator.

- Promoting economic diversity: The survey revealed that the majority of formal employment opportunities are concentrated in the Government Services, Trade and Manufacturing sectors of the local economy. The local economy is thus highly concentrated and in danger of negative market fluctuations. Such fluctuations (e.g. a slump in trade) will shed jobs with the other sectors not being able to absorb the employment losses. A Local Economic Development Strategy that will stimulate a more balanced production and employment profile is thus needed.
- Encourage the entry of women into the labour market: The survey found that although women make up the majority of the local working-age population, the labour force is highly dominated by men (60.6%) with relatively fewer employment opportunities for women. Local initiatives to develop childcare facilities in rural areas around Randfontein LM can improve employment opportunities and facilitate access of women to the labour market. This can include the development of child-care infrastructure, potentially in combination with initiatives to encourage the creation of small businesses related activities.

- Agricultural beneficiation: Agribusiness may be defined as all market and private business-oriented entities involved in the production, storage, processing and distribution of agro-based products, in the supply of production inputs, and in the provision of services. Central to the establishment of the agro-businesses is the fact that efforts should be undertaken to facilitate the establishment of the activities, as the current
- economic climates do not optimally support such establishments.

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- Tourism Development: Randfontein LM incorporates a very important natural environment conducive for various tourism categories, including eco and adventure tourism. These systems are unique to specific areas in the area and should act as important stimuli for a sustainable tourism industry.
- As far as social development is concerned, the following proposals were made:

- Social Housing: About 20% of families in Randfontein LM live in informal dwellings which indicate the demand for social housing. Although the provision of social housing is a function of provincial government, the Local Municipality must coordinate and facilitate the planning thereof. The Local Municipality can take account of environmental factors in site selection and locational considerations of new housing developments.

- The Municipality can furthermore provide sufficient facilities for refuse removal and engage in other environmentally-friendly activities. A range of town planning tools is furthermore available to the Municipality.

- Health: Some 22% of respondents perceived their level of access to public hospitals and clinics as inadequate, while the majority of people felt that HIV/AIDS and TB was the main health related problem in the area. Environmental improvements can form an important element of preventative health care and have a beneficial effect on community health. Piped drinking water, water-borne sewerage systems, regular refuse collection and sound waste water systems all contribute to effective public health protection and support a healthy lifestyle. Many Municipalities around South Africa are also actively involved in HIV/AIDS campaigns.

- Access to opportunities: Randfontein Local Municipality can take positive action in areas where there are linkages between economic, social and environmental deprivation. It is important to consider how public actions affect the quality of life of disadvantaged members of society and to take positive action where appropriate to promote a more sustainable social balance. In this regard, measures to improve public transport, to respond to homelessness, or to improve access for people with disabilities are important.

A Randfontein Local Municipality Land Use Survey was done during 2007, which revealed the following land uses as indicated in the Table below:

LAND USE	NUMBER OF STANDS
Agricultural Holding	2526
Army	1
Business	734
Cemetery	21
Clinic	7
College	1
Community Centre	3
Crèche	36
Church	83
Flats	1088
Formal Dwellings	14572

LAND USE	NUMBER OF STANDS
Formal dwellings and Informal dwellings on stands	3162
Formal Dwellings & Business	19
Informal Dwellings on stands	101
Informal Dwellings not on stand	4240
Town Houses	1289 units
Garage	17
Government	9
Hospital	1
Hostel	39 units – mining excluded
Industrial	184
Library	2
Lodge	3
Parks	29
Municipal	33
Old Age Homes	151 units
Parking	11
Post Office	4
Substation	Municipal – 7
Reservoir	2
SAPS	3
Primary Schools	14
Secondary Schools	8
Sewer Pump Station	1
Shopping Centres	29
Sport & Recreation	12
Taxi Rank	7
Vacant Stands	3538
Vacant Municipal Stands	760

The urban area of Randfontein is situated on the eastern side of the municipal area (adjacent to road R28), with mining activities on the northern, eastern and southern areas. The main industrial area is situated south of Randfontein CBD area. Most off the land to the west of the urban area (central municipal area) consists of a large number of agricultural small holdings. The western part of the municipal area mainly consists of commercial farms.

6. BUSINESS STRUCTURE

The business structure of Randfontein consists of the CBD area as the primary business node as well as neighbourhood nodes within the residential areas. Between the CBD area and the industrial area in the south as well as north of the CBD, adjacent to the R28, a mixed land use zone exists consisting of business, social, institutional and residential uses.

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7. CBD AREA

The land use activities in the inner CBD can be grouped together into certain zones with a specific character:

- The CBD runs along two main corridors:-
- The R28 which forms the main north/south through traffic (Main
- Reef Road)
- Tambotie Street / Van Riebeeck Road, which forms the main through traffic from the western areas.
- The main pedestrian routes are formed by Sutherland Avenue and Main Reef Road. These roads are also characterized by a concentration of informal businesses. Most of the retail and office activities are concentrated adjacent to these routes that also link between the two main business nodes in the northern part of the CBD and the western part, adjacent to the rail way line.
- The municipal offices are situated in the central part of the CBD (District and Local Municipalities).
- The main taxi rank is situated adjacent to one of the main business nodes in the western part of the CBD.
- Problems experienced in the CBD:
- Lack of sufficient parking facilities.
- Narrow streets causing traffic problems and flow of traffic.
- Conditions of buildings in the CBD and the occurrence of urban decay.
- Lack of sufficient facilities for the informal sector.
- Through traffic in the CBD.
- Lack of proper integration of land use, transport and pedestrian movement.
- Lack of urban design principles to enhance the image (beautification) of the CBD and to create an environment in which business can flourish.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial development is mainly concentrated in the industrial area south of the CBD as well as north of the CBD, adjacent to the R28. A large number of vacant stands exist in the industrial area that can be utilized for future development.

The leading manufacturing sectors include food products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products, machinery, motor vehicle accessories and plastic products. Fast growing sectors include beverages, textiles, rubber products and non-ferrous metal products (WRDM, EMF, 2006).

Industrial development should cater for small, medium, large and specialized enterprises. Smaller and medium sized enterprises should be encouraged to establish in all the existing industrial areas; small, micro and medium industries should be encouraged to establish in or within close proximity of the historically disadvantaged areas. Agricultural related industries provide potential for the establishment of SMME's and should be encouraged.

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RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The medium to high income residential areas are situated in the northern and western parts of the urban area and the medium to low income groups in the southern parts of the urban area. Medium to low income group residential areas are also situated west of the urban area (Finsbury).

New township developments (private) are taking place in the northern part of the urban area in the form of infill residential development. Gauteng Province, in co-operation with the municipality and land owners, is currently in a process of establishing two new townships namely Middelvlei (Mohlakeng Ext. 11) and Droogeheuvel, based on the BGN principles (mixed land uses, income groups and densities). These townships must also accommodate the community of the Bekkersdal informal settlement, which is currently in the Westonaria Municipal area.

Harmony is also in a process of making mining land available to private developers:-

- Directly to the east of Azaadville (Azaadville Gardens); and
- To the south of Toekomsrus and east of Mohlakeng (1400 stands)(Toekomsrus Extension 2);

THE FOLLOWING TOWNSHIPS ARE IN A PROCESS OF ESTABLISHMENTS:-

- Bootha Extension 1, situated on Holding 121, Bootha Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein (54 units).
- Droogheuwel, situated on the Remaining Portion, the Remaining Portion of Portion 2, the Remaining Portion of Portion 4 and Portion 6 (a portion of portion 4) of the Farm Droogeheuvel 251-IQ, Randfontein.
- Wilbotsdal Extension 1, situated on Holding 50, Wilbotsdal Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein (52 units).
- Wilbotsdal Extension 4, situated on Holding 15, Wilbotsdal Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein (227 units).
- Wilbotsdal Extension 5, situated on Holding 54, Wilbotsdal Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein.
- Mohlakeng Extension 9, situated on a Portion (10 ha in extent) of Portion 83 (a Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Middelvlei 255-IQ.
- Greenhills Extension 9, situated on Portion 228 (a Portion of Portion 113) of the Farm Randfontein, 247-IQ.
- Greenhills Extension 10, situated on Portion 129 of the Farm Randfontein, 247-IQ (142 units);
- Greenhills Extension 11, situated on Portion 128 of the Farm Randfontein, 247-IQ (new regional shopping centre)
- Finsbury Extension 2, situated on Holding 59, Middelvlei Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein (45 units);

Apart from formal residential development, a number of informal settlements are also present in the municipal area (source – Boipele Land Surveyors – Registration of Informal Settlements, 2005):-

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Total Number of household

NO.	SETTLEMENT NAME	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	Zenzele	5010
2	Bundu Inn	390
3	Jabulani	159
4	Siyahlala/Badirile	640
5	Elandsvlei Plot 43	128
6	Master	408
7	Manganese	48
8	Dumping Site	200
9	O. R Tambo	468
10	Baipei/Bootha Plot	700
11	Groenplaas Withuise	31
12	Klein Elandsvlei	83
13	Middelvlei Station	45
14	Scrapyard	125
15	Witfontein	9
TOTAL		**8444**

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The agricultural holdings in the central part of the municipal area, west of the urban area, are mainly utilized for residential purposes. These small holdings are under increasing pressure to accommodate non-rural land uses.

HOUSING

The current housing stock of Randfontein is indicated in the Table below:-

TYPE OF HOUSING	NUMBER OF UNITS
Formal houses	4653
Medium Density (Town Houses)	1289
Informal in Back yard	3162
Informal Dwellings on Stands	101
Informal dwellings not on stands (Zenzele/Dumping Site, etc.)	8444
Mohlakeng Hostel (to be transformed into family units)	348
Houses on Agricultural Holdings	2526
Mine Hostels (4)	3380 beds

According to above-mentioned table, the current housing need is determined to be 7503 dwelling units.

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MINING DEVELOPMENT

Most of the mining activities are taking place in the areas north, east and south of the urban areas. According to the social and labour plan of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited, the following specific projects were identified for Randfontein:-

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The agricultural potential in Randfontein municipal area can be classified into 3 types namely:-

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

Large areas of intensive agriculture are situated on areas of high water probability (dolomitic areas) and along and next to watercourses and dams. These areas are primarily situated west of the N14 Road and along the Wonderfonteinspruit.

EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

The extensive agricultural areas are situated primarily to the west of the Randfontein urban areas. These areas are characterized by rain fed crops and unimproved grasslands (stock).

URBAN AGRICULTURE

Various portions of land have been identified in close proximity to existing and proposed urban development with the primary purpose to present an opportunity to unemployed disadvantaged beneficiaries to become involved with subsistence urban agriculture. The identified land must be obtained through the Municipal Commonage Programme of the Department of Land Affairs, whereafter the land could be sublet by the Municipality to individual beneficiaries.

RURAL RESIDENTIAL / AGRICULTURE

Randfontein Local Municipality comprise of large rural residential areas, which at present displays a mixed land use pattern, which vary between residential and non-complimentary activities. It is intended that those areas be utilized for rural residential with agricultural related activities.

The municipality is currently in a process of implementing an agricultural project (Soya) on the municipal farm southeast of Mohlakeng.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Most of the land within the municipal area is privately owned land – especially in the central and western parts. The land north, east and south of the urban area is owned by mining companies.

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Vacant municipal land is scattered within the urban area. The municipality also owns two farms namely; the farm south-east of Mohlakeng Extension 7 & 8, as well as a farm in the south-western part of the municipal area (Elandsfontein).
The land ownership is as follows:

- Municipal Land – 1426.01 ha
- Mining Land – 2878.70 ha
- State Land – 129.69 ha

INFRASTRUCTURE

Various projects have been identified for the upgrading/ maintenance/construction of infrastructure in the Randfontein area.

- A complete copy of the Draft Integrated Waste Management Plan is available for perusal at the office of the Director Infrastructure.
- A complete copy of the Pavement Management System is available at the office of the Director Infrastructure for perusal.
- A copy of the complete Randfontein CBD Revitalization Strategy is available at the offices of the Manager: Local Economic Development for perusal.
- A copy of the complete Spatial Development Framework report and relevant maps is available at the offices of the Director Development and Planning for information and perusal.
- A complete copy of the Draft Roads Master Plan is available at the office of the Director: Infrastructure for perusal.
- A complete copy of the Electricity Master Plan is available for perusal at the office of the Director Infrastructure.
- A copy of the complete Housing and Land Development Strategy is available at the office of the Director Development Planning for perusal.

PLANNED NATIONAL ROADS

The linking of the planned freeway system within Gauteng with the planned National Road system, which serves long distance traffic, was investigated by the PWV consortium. The previous ITP sourced information from the Department of Transport
(DOT) who provided the following information:

- The N14 from Krugersdorp via Ventersdorp to Upington. The Department of Transport has now scaled down the National Road Network from the extensive road network envisaged in the 1980's to a more compact network. According to the previous ITP and the DOT, the N14 from Krugersdorp via Ventersdorp to Upington will fall away as National Road.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Randfontein is functionally linked to Mogale City urban complex, although the presence of mining activities ensures a degree of spatial separation between the two urban masses. The areas between Randfontein and Mogale City are also experiencing densification and infill development, with low income residential development extending from Mogale City in a south westerly direction towards Randfontein. Infill development refers to the utilisation of existing open spaces within urban areas in order to densify

urban areas and create more compact cities, thereby preventing uncontrolled sprawl. This expansion is however being curbed by the existence of large tracts of mining land.

With the establishment of linkage roads, potential activity nodes will be developed. Nodal development should be encouraged as nodal areas will be supportive in their function, either as a small rural service centre or a higher order node with more diversified functions and activities. Various major development nodes have been proposed in the West Rand to be further developed and established and to support the network of existing transportation networks.

In Randfontein the R28 intersection with the P241/1 road was proposed as a potential activity node. In support of the primary objectives of the Strategic Public Transport Network, the following network links were proposed for inclusion in the Strategic Public Transport Network:

SECTION F

Status Quo Assessment

SWOT

The following Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) have been identified as part of the analysis of the current situation in Randfontein:

STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
• Financial assistance by other spheres of government; • Good human resource and skills base within the municipality; • Provision of a good standard of engineering infrastructure in urban areas and an acceptable standard of engineering services in rural areas; • New Pavement- Road- and Storm water Master Plans formulated to assist in better service delivery; • New State of Environment Report to be finalised within the next two months to ensure the protection of environmental sensitive areas; • New Land Use Scheme to incorporate all areas into the one scheme as part of an updated Land Use Management System; • Randfontein Spatial Development Framework to guide development in the area of jurisdiction; • Excellent location of Randfontein in terms of accessibility and inter-linkage with Merafong, Van der Bijl Park, Johannesburg and Pretoria; • Involvement of mining houses with regard to development of vacant land and rehabilitation of mining environments and activities; • New housing developments to alleviate the housing backlog in Randfontein; • Adequate agricultural land available for agricultural initiatives/programmes;	• Declining economy due to closure of mines; • Old engineering infrastructure; • Degeneration of commercial infrastructure; • Unstable soil conditions (dolomite); • Vacant land in private ownership; • High unemployment rate; • Higher crime rates due to unemployment; • High level of illiteracy in Randfontein; • Outdated Policies and By-laws; • Dilapidated recreational infrastructure; • Poor book stock in libraries • Lack of internet access for communities at the libraries;

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Legislation – ensure income base, sustainable developments, accountability and transparency.	
OPPORTUNITIES • Promote diversification of the business sector; • Inner city rejuvenation project; • Upgrading of engineering infrastructure – to be guided by the new infrastructure master plans; • State of environment report to guide development in the area and protect sensitive areas – assist in the SDF review process; • Enter into partnership with private landowners/ or donating/purchasing suitable land for development; • Business attraction by means of incentives, better marketing of the town; • Training programmes; • Policies and By-laws to be reviewed and promulgated; • Source funding for the upgrading and maintenance of existing community facilities; • Source funding for new community and recreational facilities.	**THREATS** • Sinkhole formation due to unstable soil conditions (dolomite); • Pollution – Water pollution resulting from mining activities and informal settlements; • Pollution – Air pollution resulting from mine dumps (dust); • Service delivery protests and land invasion; • HIV and AIDS.

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Assessment of services per Ward

	INFRASTRUCTURE	FINANCE	HOUSING	LED	SOCIAL SERVICES	WASTE AND ENVIRONMENT	COOPERATE SERVICES	PUBLIC SAFETY
1	• Electrification of newly built houses • Installation of storm water drainage system • High mass lights • Installation of prepaid water meters		• Formalisation of Siyahlala • Construction of Phase 2 RDPs • Provision of tittle deeds	• Develop programmes for unemployed graduates		• Removal of dumping • Fencing of the grave yard		
2	• Speed humps at R559 next to restoration of Prayer army Centre, Drakensburg Street, Amatole, Station and Human Street • Tarring of short streets and Kocksoord and Peaceheaven • Request for High mass light at Kocksoord and Plots		• Construction of low cost housing	• Request for utilisation of land between Kocksoord and Peaceheaven for agricultural purposes	• Completion of the Sports Complex • Request for Secondary School in the ward/area • Request for recreational park • Fencing of library at Kocksoord	• Fencing of graveyard • Request for land for cemetery		• Reopening of the Satellite police station • Traffic Signs at hill Side •
3	• Status quo of Droogeheuwel/Middle • Provision of Solar Geysers and lighting • Resealing of pot holes • Connecting of Jabulani informal settlement to the power station		• Provision of land for community to build its own houses • Prioritization of elderly people on allocation of houses	• Empowerment of the community to pursue agricultural projects	•	• Illegal dumping on private owned land next to Setholela Primary school		•
4	• Construction of the sewer plant away from the residential area • Replacement of storm water drainage at Cnr Union and van Deventer street • Upgrading of electricity in Wilbotsdal • Replacement of road barrier at cnr Anna and Ventersdorp road • Mainatainace of Vlei and Langeman street • Provision of temporary sanitation in all informal settlement		• Provision of houses for Master • Provision of Land • Formalisation of Master	•	•	• Intervention on air Pollution from Mine dumps		•
5	• Installation of high mass lights at Westergloor and Oasis • Danger posed by the open quarry behind the Randfontein Police station	• Credit control policy not fairly management and implemented	• Transfer of ownership of municipal rental stock • Allocation of housing for community of railway street • Availability of municipal owned stands in Arius	• Allocation of houses to members of the community of ward 5 ext. 11 • CBD to be turned into a formal and serious business area	•	•		• Theft of calls at the public safety • Enforcement of municipal by-laws on advertising and trading on municipal space • Weighing of heavy duty trucks

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								• Proper management of heavy duty trucks constantly parking at near Tiger mills for delivery and
6	• Road Signs – to be replaced where there are none and when needed • Road markings – all markings to be painting and repainted on a continual basis • Street Names – to be painted on all curb stones • Road maintenance - Proper filling of potholes – Resealing of cracks • Resurfacing of all Roads • Maintenance of Curb Stones and replacement where tree roots have damages or uplifted them • Permanent removal of grass growing in tar roads • Water – Constant supply - Pressure to remain constant • Sewerage – Maintained on a continually basis – Blockages and leakages to be dealt with immediately • Grass cutting continually - ESPECIALLY - all open fields & parks • Cutting and pruning of all trees • Street Lights – Maintenance – each light to be working at night (Serious problem) • Electricity – Constant supply to be maintained - Upgrading done when needed • Illegal Dumping – Signs to be erected in problem areas – Trespassers to be prosecuted (Big				• Riebeeck Lake upgrade • Greenhills Sport stadium upgrade	• Council intervention with regards to air pollution from dust coming off Mine Dumps		• Illegal squatters under Cemetery Road Bridge – to be removed • Control of Heavy Duty Trucks driving through WARD especially Raven Road / Kenneth Road / Homestead avenue and Greenhills Avenue • Law enforcement against quad and off road motorbikes • Peace Officers to uphold the Municipal Bylaws and be visible • Crime Prevention and deployment of more Sector Policing in the WARD • Traffic Officers to be deployed at the School before and after school to control the traffic

	bins in Homelake near railway line) • Play Parks to be re-equipped with play equipment e.g. swings slides, sea-saws etc. and dustbins. (Palm str park to be upgraded) • Illegal dumping – Frieda avenue, Riebeeck Lake • Speed Humps – Raven Road, Convent Road etc. • Storm water drains to be cleaned out and Fixed/upgraded • Street Names within the ward (painted and erected on poles) • Greenhills Circle upgrade							
WARD	**INFRASTRUCTURE**	**FINANCE**	**HOUSING Development Planning**	**LED**	**SOCIAL SERVICES**	**WASTE AND ENVIRONMENT**	**COOPERATE SERVICES**	**PUBLIC SAFETY**
7	• Filling of pot holes next to Westcol • Resurfacing of Flamink road • Closure of open manholes at Dodo, Condor and Hansie Coetzee	• Request for clean audit for the financial year 2015/2016	• Report on the alienation of stands at Eike Park	• Creation of conducive business environment in the area • Progress report on the Lake-View mall construction	• Renovation of Reibeeck Lake and opening to public	•		
8	• Maintenance of Bhongweni infrastructure	• Payment of services important but tenants not receiving services • Mechanisms to exonerate rate payers from unnecessary switch-offs at the	• Transfer of rental stock to tenants	• Bonded housing built on water-logged area • Availing Land for Bhongweni community for housing purposes	• Completion of Toekomsrus Sports Complex • Status quo of sub-contracting at the Sports Complex project • Fast tracking of proclamation of Mine owned houses and land transfers to the municipality	•		•

		expense of those not paying their services (ESKOM)						
9	•		• Availability of land for housing	•	• Provision of sporting and recreational facilities	•	• Opportunities for Learnerships/internships and EPWP projects	•
10	•	• Intervention sort on constant switch-offs on indigent house-holds	• Availability of land and building of Law cost housing	•	• Completion of Toekomsrus Sport Complex • Provision of recreational parks • Extension of Toekomsrus Clinic and provision space for Filed health care workers • Building of Old age Home in Toekomsrus • Maintenance of recreational facilities in the ward • Maintenance of the Soccer ground at Toekomsrus • Intervention sort on rive usage of drugs	•		•
WARD	**INFRASTRUCTURE**	**FINANCE**	**HOUSING**	**LED**	**SOCIAL SERVICES**	**WASTE AND ENVIRONMENT**	**CORPORATE SERVICES**	**PUBLIC SAFETY**
11	• Supply and provision of water in the newly built houses (phase 2) • Continuous sewer spillage on certain area of ext. 11 • Connecting and supply of electricity in the recently built houses (phase 2) • War on leaks practitioners who came to identify plumbing related problems and not attending to identified problems accordingly • Water pipes leakages • Completion of solar geyser project • Graveling of roads • Rehabilitation of Joshua Nkomo street • Rehabilitation of Lekganyane Street • Rehabilitation of Sechoaro street • Concern over R28 paving • Request for street humps at Ralerata street • Constant electrical interruptions ext. 3 • Gravelling of untarred roads in Ext 11	• Abnormal billing for indigent people • Muddy water meters 3611 Ralerata • Optimal of use of the budget during the financial year	• Removal of the container next to the church • Repairing of structural damages to newly built RDP houses at Ext 11 • Request for provision of land for agricultural purposes	• Provision of operational space for cooperatives • Wall built on the building line 3611 Ralerata •	• Request for structured sporting facilities at Ext 11	• Provision of wheelie bins • Removal of a tree next to house 3617 Rangaka Street • Removal of dumping at Rangaka and Joshua Nkomo street • Town-Houses Complex dumping at the sub-station • Refurbishment of recreational parks	• Exclusion of Pelzvale community on CWP projects and job opportunities	

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	• Increment of electricity capacity on our power sub-stations							
12	• Request for solar geysers • Re-gravelling of all street in Zenzele • Request for electricity in Zenzele • Request for individual household taps	•	• Request for availing of land for agricultural purposes and building of houses • Criteria used for allocation of houses • Resolution of the status of Zenzele as a dolomitic area • Why the subsidy for Mr William Botha was put aside? • Formalisation of Zenzele • Resolution on Mr Kokame housing matter • Mechanisms to be put in place on beneficiaries of houses not to rent out shacks request for toilets	• Empowerment programmes for unemployed graduates •	• Refurbishment of the ECD	•	• Empowerment programmes for unemployed graduates • Gravelling and levelling of the football ground	
13	• Unaccounted loss of water and electricity at the hostel • Re- gravelling of roads at the newly built area (RDP) • Repair of the water drainage system at Sejake street • Sanitising of the affected area subsequent to the unblocking of the sewer especially on the following streets: Stoffel Thejane and Maleke street • Constant sewer spillage at 4508 Moruledi Street • Request for a high mast light at Dollar Tlhapane street • Request for erection of street humps at Darius Mhlongo street	• Solution on Estimation of meter reading as it causes confusion to households on payments of accounts • Water meter knocked down by a vehicle at 4724 Hugo street as a result billing has been adversely affected • Increase on Municipal services to be considerate on the poor and unemployment • Leakages experienced on recently installed water meters • Arrogance displayed by Water and electricity switch-off teams • What is the rationale of delivering both	• Removal of containers at the soccer field next to the hostel • Allocation of newly built houses to the beneficiaries • Clear valuation of houses • Solution on asbestos roofing project • Time frame on members of the community residing in the containers •	1. RLM to engage Mining houses to consider employment of locals	• Queue management at the Clinics • Poor management of our facilities	•	•	Conduct of Police officers when conducting raids is uncalled for

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		green and red notices simultaneously						
14	• Unblocking of water drainage system in the entire ward • Response time on service delivery related matters (Sewer Spillages, Constant • electrical tripping on parts of the ward) • Erection of quality speed humps in the entire ward • Mechanism to deter members of the from community from tempering with electricity boxes where circuit breakers are constantly stolen • Request for additional high mast lights in the area especially at the Luipardvlei agricultural area • Widening of R55 road next to Luipardsvlei • Rolling out of the 2nd Phase of the Electricity project. (Underground installation) • Constant sewer spillage at house number 11659	• For the past 13 years, house number 11931 has been without electricity • For the past 10 years, house number 11260 has been without electricity •	•	2. Expediting of lease agreements for small scale farmers at Luipaardsvlei agricultural holding	•	• Mechanisms to stop vandalism of recreational parks • Clarity sought on prices for burials	•	
15	• Installation of a high mast light at EXT 5 • Installation of storm water drainage system in the entire ward • Upgrading of the entire infrastructure in the ward • Constant sewer spillages in the ward • Tarring of roads in Ext 4 • Free water and electricity usage at the hostel affects ratepayers dearly • Request for community to purchase electricity direct fro Eskom	• Mechanisms to be put in place to correct the abnormal billing system • Constant and continuous estimation of water meter at house number 6457 Sekate street leads to unsatisfactory billing of the account • Clarity sought on the scope of REVCO	•	3. Creation of a conducive environment for local business to thrive	• Request for construction of a rehabilitation centre in Randfontein • Conclusion of a Buy – back centre so as to enable the community to create their own employment opprtunities	• Removal of dumping in the entire ward • Burial sites prices too high	• Provision of learnerships and internships to unemployed youth and graduates • Large number of employees within the RLM not bona fide residents of Randfontein. This proves to be a worrying factor among residents of Randfontein • Abuse of municipality	

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							vehicles a concern to residents and costs the municipality dearly	
16	• Constant and continuous electricity tripping which leads to damage to household electrical appliances • Recently installed Orange Electrical boxes unsafe as they are easily tempered with	• House number 5065 Patson Ntsanwisi street continuously billed high property rates • What is the rationale behind the ten rand (R10) adjustment on statements of accounts	• Request for valuation of properties at Marula Crescent • When will the removal of the asbestos roofs project start • Conclusion of the two (2) roomed project and the allocation of such to beneficiaries • When can an owner of an RDP house be allowed to sell his/her house • Special case for a request for a house as the shack at house number 5029 is headed by a child • Status quo of the tenants at the scrap yard as there is prospect of a mini mall to be built • Request for a piece of land for agricultural purposes for community of Ext 11 and Extension 3	4. Developer of a mini mall to be built requested to provide opportunities for local contractors	• Resuscitate the Arts and Culture in Randfontein especially choral music and indigenous gospel music and sports • Revisit tariffs for facilities as they are too high • Needs of People with disabilities not being taken into account	• Municipality to have a schedule for grass cutting in the entire Mohlakeng	• Improvement of communication channels between the community and the Municipality • Municipal facilities not catering for people with disabilities	
17	• Unaccounted loss of water and electricity at the hostel costs the municipality and ultimately ratepayers • Continuous sewer spillage at house number 2042 • Community to be communicated to early with regard to electricity load shedding • Request for tarring of roads at Ext 4 • Unblocking of storm water drainage system at Sebone street	• Estimations of water usage proves to be a challenge with regard to correct billing • Municipality to attend to illegal electricity connections • Electricity at House number 2250 Moletsane street has been switched off for the past 15 years	• Communication of the valuation roll process to be improved • Provision of outstanding title deeds to be expedited • Municipality to assist with regard to a dispute of house number 6477	5. Request for support on community based initiatives	• Request for support on community based initiatives	• Municipality to assist with regard to community dumping waste at 3452 Seme street • Littering and illegal dumping in the ward to be attended to	•	
18	• Main projects not properly maintained • Upgrading of the sewer infrastructure	• Community to be involved during the drafting of the budget	• When will the removal of the asbestos roofs project start •	6.	• Library content not relevant for educational purposes	• Refuse removal not adequately attended to • Revisit of the tariffs for burial sites as the prices are high	• High level of unemployment which leads to more indigents and lack of	

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	• Sanitising of affected areas subsequent to unblocking of sewers • Concern of non-payment of services and illegal electricity connections proves to be a serious concern by hostel residents • Poor material used to fill potholes • Request for street humps at the following streets: Dlamini, Mohapi and Leeuw	• Replacement of water meters • Issue assessment rates not thoroughly been attended to and as a result vaguely explained to the community • Billing system not properly understood by ratepayers • Verification process of indigent applicants to be improved as it appears that those who are not legible are benefiting at the expense of those who are really indigent and as a result are shut out • Billing for municipal services at house number 1363 not normal					economic opportunities • Rampant abuse of municipal vehicles by employees especially in the evenings while claiming to be on standby or working overtime	
19	• Installation of water pipes at house number 1713 Selope Thema street results in structural damages to the house • Request for storm water drainage system next to malerato primary school • Request for tarred roads in the newly built area of the ward (RDPs) • Request for high mast light in the area	• For a number of months Electricity has been switched off at house number 1562 • Billing system not properly understood as it is vague to other quotas of the society • Municipal staff at Finance department not friendly to customers • Water meter leakage at house number 642 Jomo Cosmos street	•	7.	• When will the burnt Mohlakeng Library be renovated • Assistance to the a family residing at 1685 • Provision of sporting facilities in the ward	•	•	Enforcement of by-laws for illegal dumping
20	• Continuous electricity cut-offs in the ward • Community to be consulted before any load shedding takes place and a request	• Construction and provision of RDP housing in Toekomsrus • Allocation of houses	•	8. Lack of maintenance of the Business hives	• Area engulfed by a drug problem • Completion of the swimming pool project • Finalisation of the recreational facilities in the area	• Lack of proper management of the dumping sites in the area	• High levels of unemployment in the area	

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	for a schedule on such…	to backyard dwellers • Houses faced with underground water challenge			• Lack of proper regular maintenance of municipal facilities			
21	• Request for a storm water drainage system at Khama, Thebenare and Nhlapo Streets • Request for high mast lights at Kepadisa and Sebone streets • Request for widening of Thebenare and Nhlapo Streets • Request for speed humps at Madupe street • Request for paving at Sibeko Street	•	•	9.	•	•	•	
22	• Request for speed humps at Nokwe and Molotlhegi streets • Visibility of road markings in the ward • Community to informed prior to interruption of power supply • Revamping of speed humps at Seme Street	•	•	10.	•	•	•	

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Governance Structures

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES / INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Randfontein Local Municipality	West Rand District Municipality	Provincial Government
Randfontein Local Municipality has the following responsibilities in preparing the IDP process: • Preparation and adoption of the Process Plan; • Overall management and co-ordination of the planning process which include: • All relevant stakeholders are appropriately involved; • Appropriate mechanisms and procedures for public consultation and participation are	The role of the West Rand District Municipality is the same as those of local municipalities but focused on the district-wide preparation of the District IDP. The West Rand District Municipality has the responsibility to co-ordinate the roles of each local municipality within its jurisdiction. This responsibility entails the following: • Horizontal alignment of the IDPs of all local municipalities within the district council area; • Vertical alignment between district and local municipalities; • Vertical alignment of IDPs with other spheres of government and sector specialists; • Preparation of joint strategy workshops with local municipalities, provincial and national role-players and others.	Provincial Government has the following broad responsibility of ensuring horizontal alignment of the IDPs of district municipalities within the province. The Department of Local Government and Housing other departments have the following specific responsibilities: • Efficient financial management of provincial IDP grants. • Monitoring the

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applied; • The planning events are undertaken in accordance with the time schedule; • Planning Process is related to the real burning issues in the municipality, which is a strategic and implementation-orientated process. • The sector planning requirements are satisfied; • Adjust the IDP in the proposals of the MEC for Local Government; • Ensure that the annual business plans, budget and land use management decisions are linked and based on the IDP.		progress of the IDP processes. • Assisting municipalities in the IDP drafting process where required. • Facilitation of resolution of disputes related to the IDP process, • Organize IDP-related training where required. • Co-ordinate and manage the MEC's assessment of the IDPs.

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Management and Operational Systems

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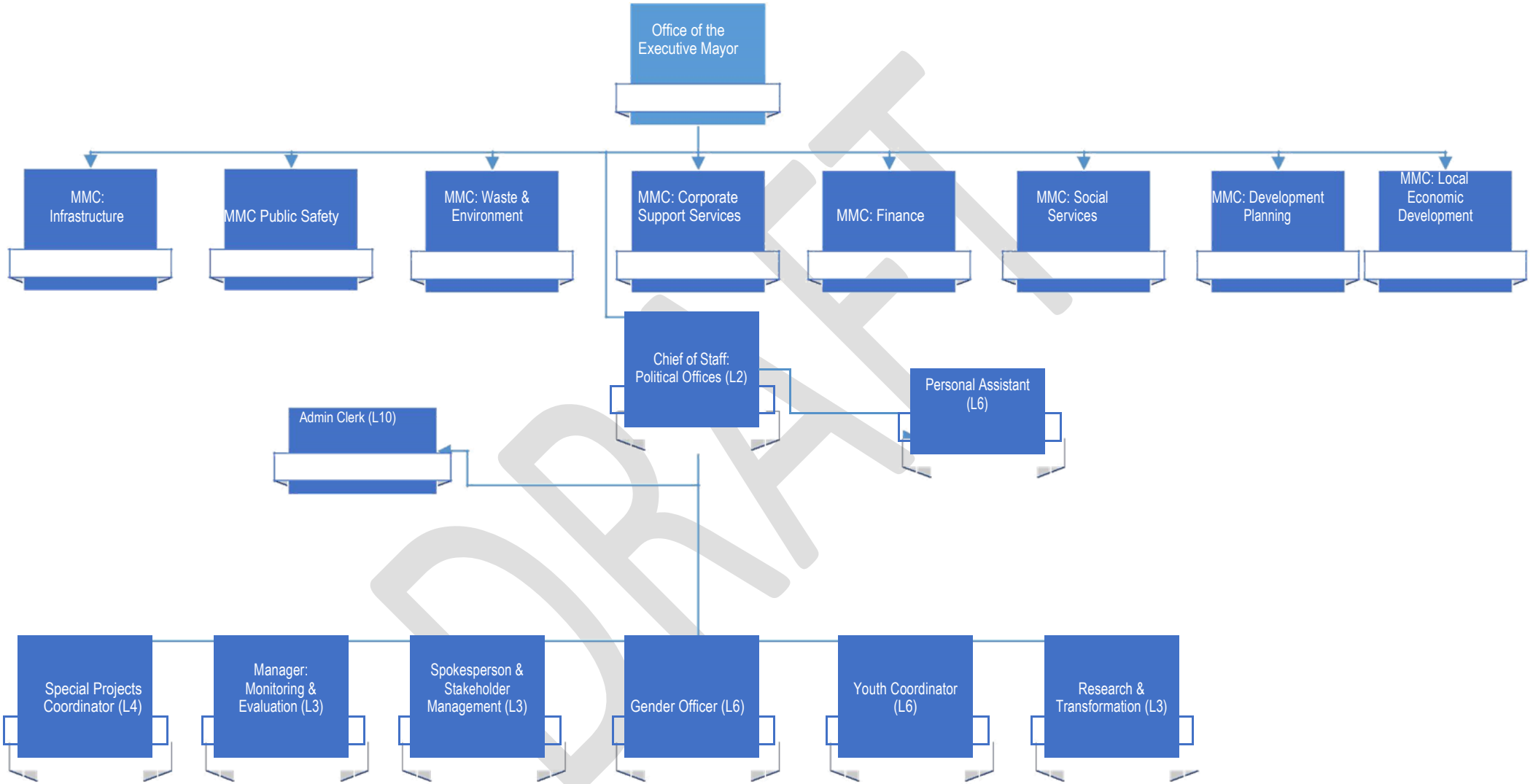
Institutional Development (Structure)



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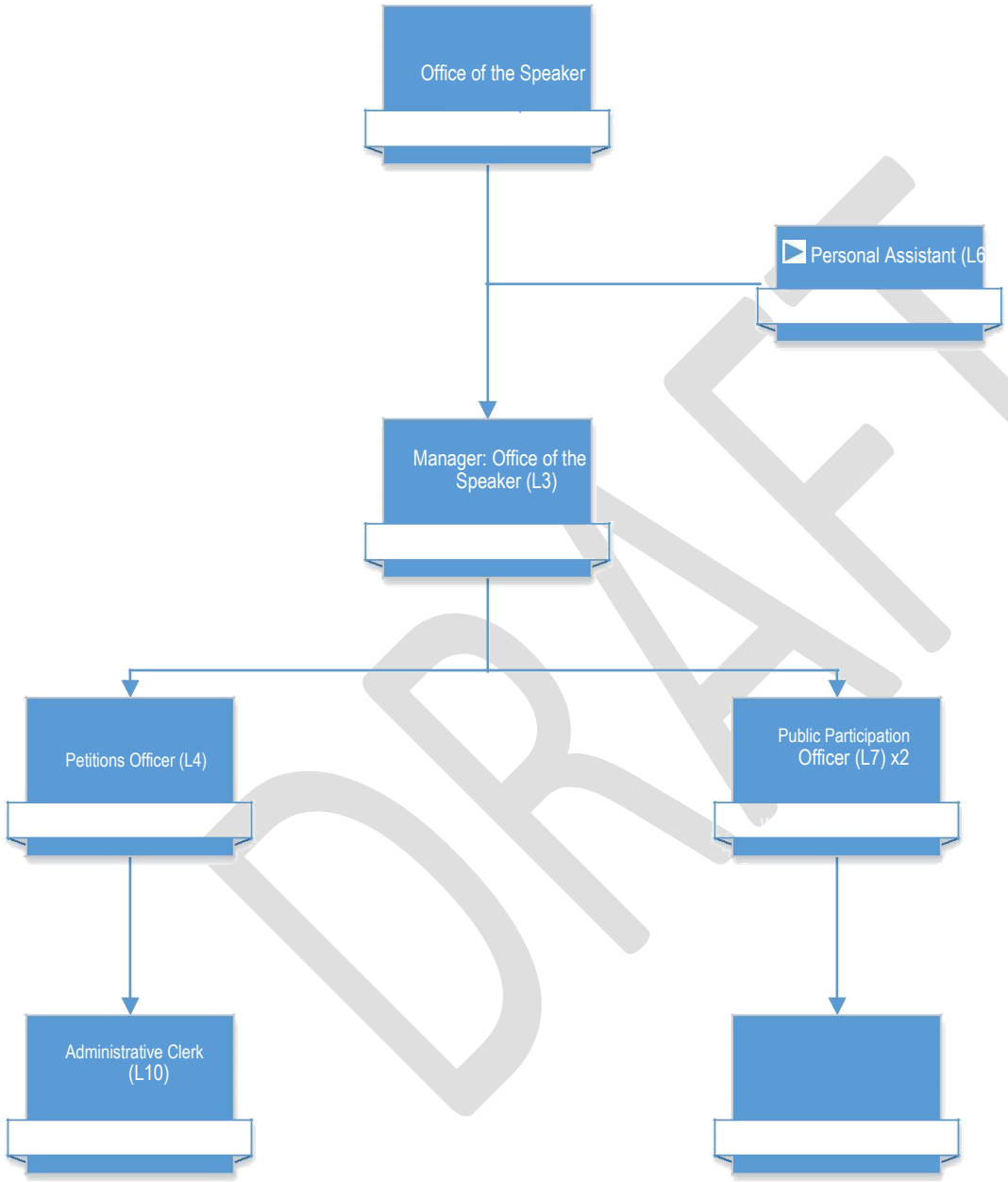
Office of the Speaker
Personal Assistant (L6
Manager: Office of the Speaker (L3)
Petitions Officer (L4)
Public Participation Officer (L7) x2
Administrative Clerk (L10)

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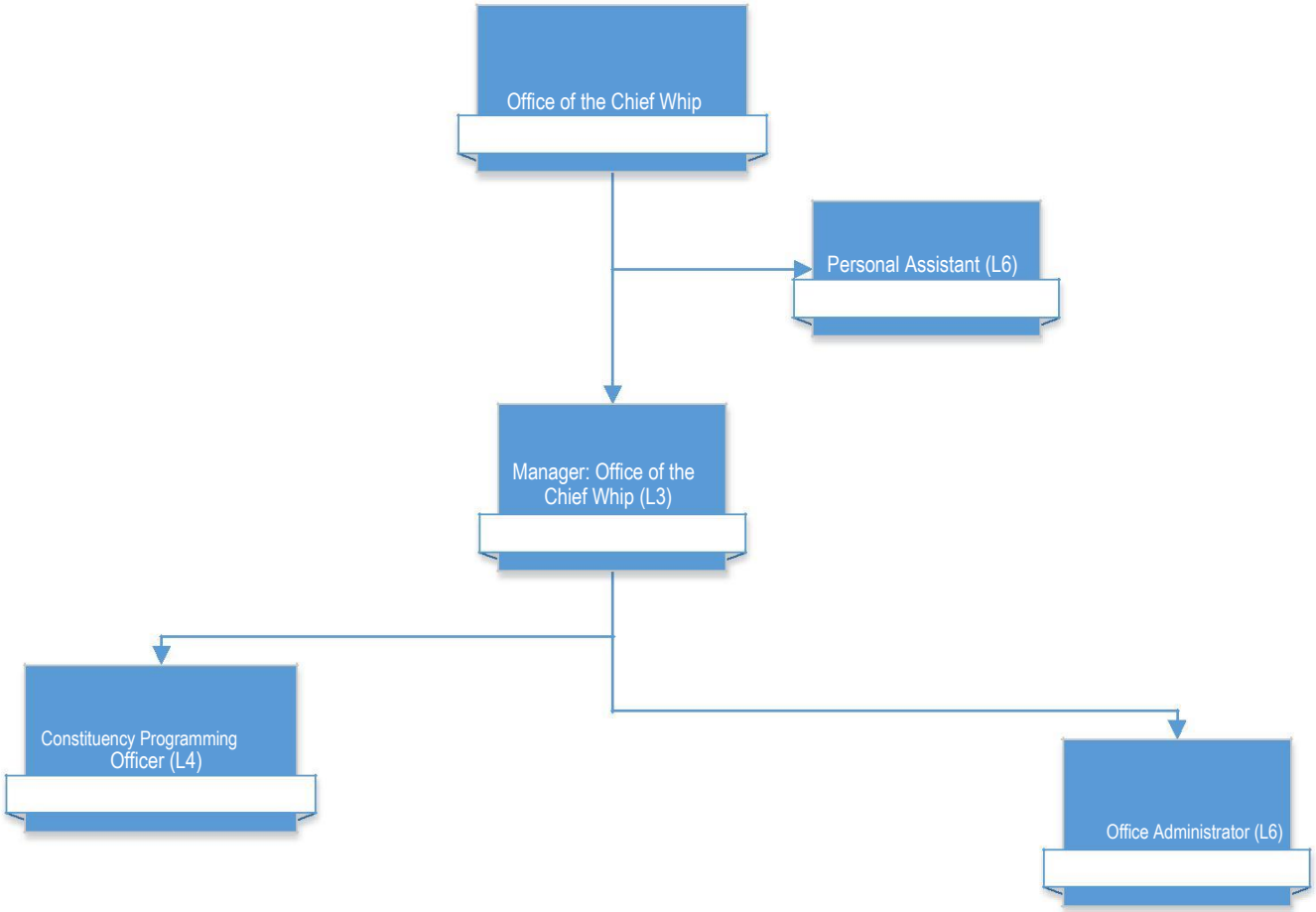
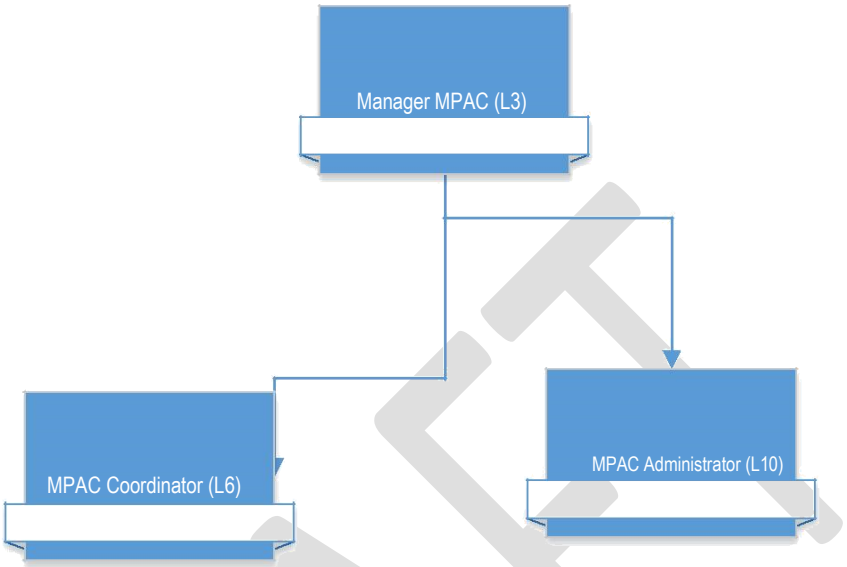

Office of the Chief Whip
Personal Assistant (L6)
Manager: Office of the Chief Whip (L3)
Constituency Programming Officer (L4)
Office Administrator (L6)


Manager MPAC (L3)
MPAC Coordinator (L6)
MPAC Administrator (L10)

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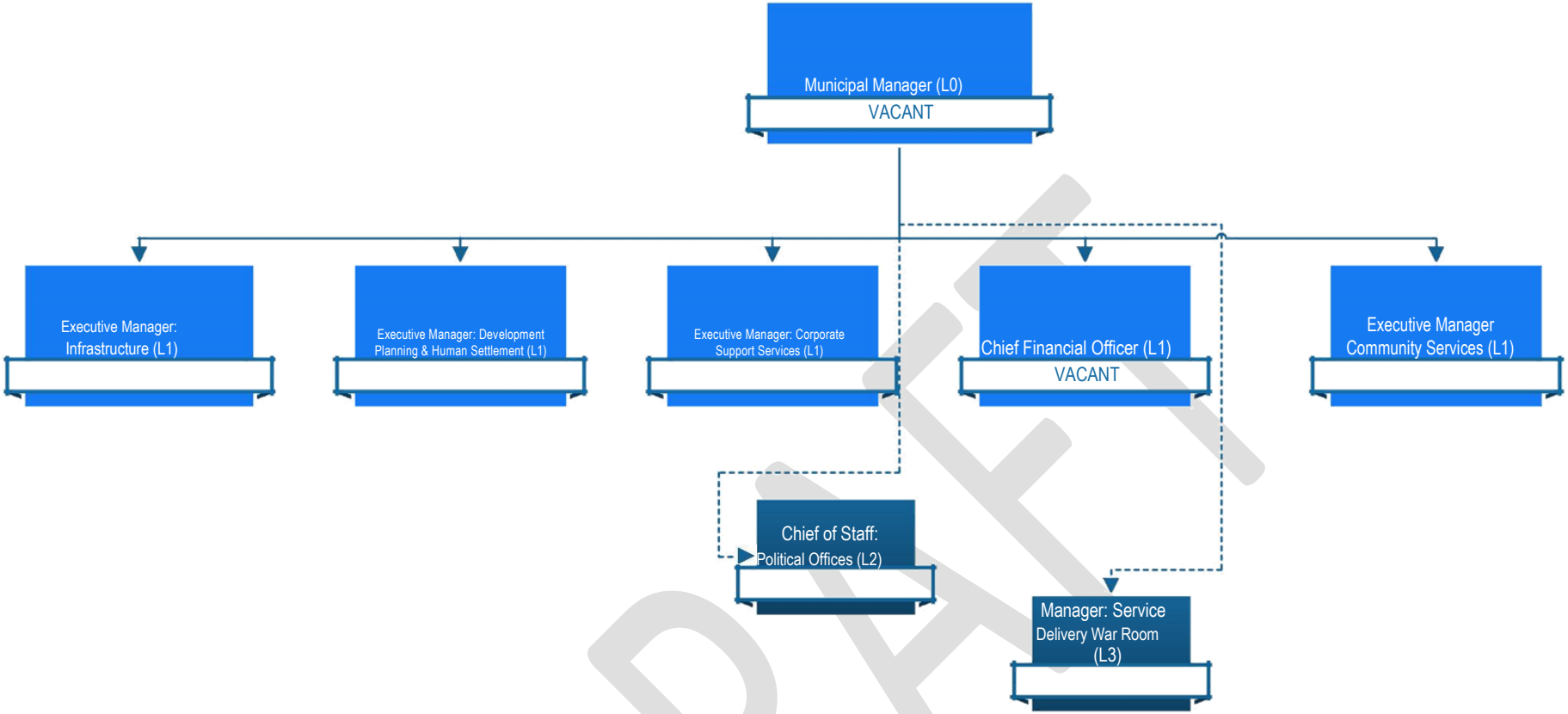
Municipal Manager (L0)
VACANT
Executive Manager: Infrastructure (L1)
Executive Manager: Development Planning & Human Settlement (L1)
Executive Manager: Corporate Support Services (L1)
Chief Financial Officer (L1)
VACANT
Executive Manager Community Services (L1)
Chief of Staff: Political Offices (L2)
Manager: Service Delivery War Room (L3)

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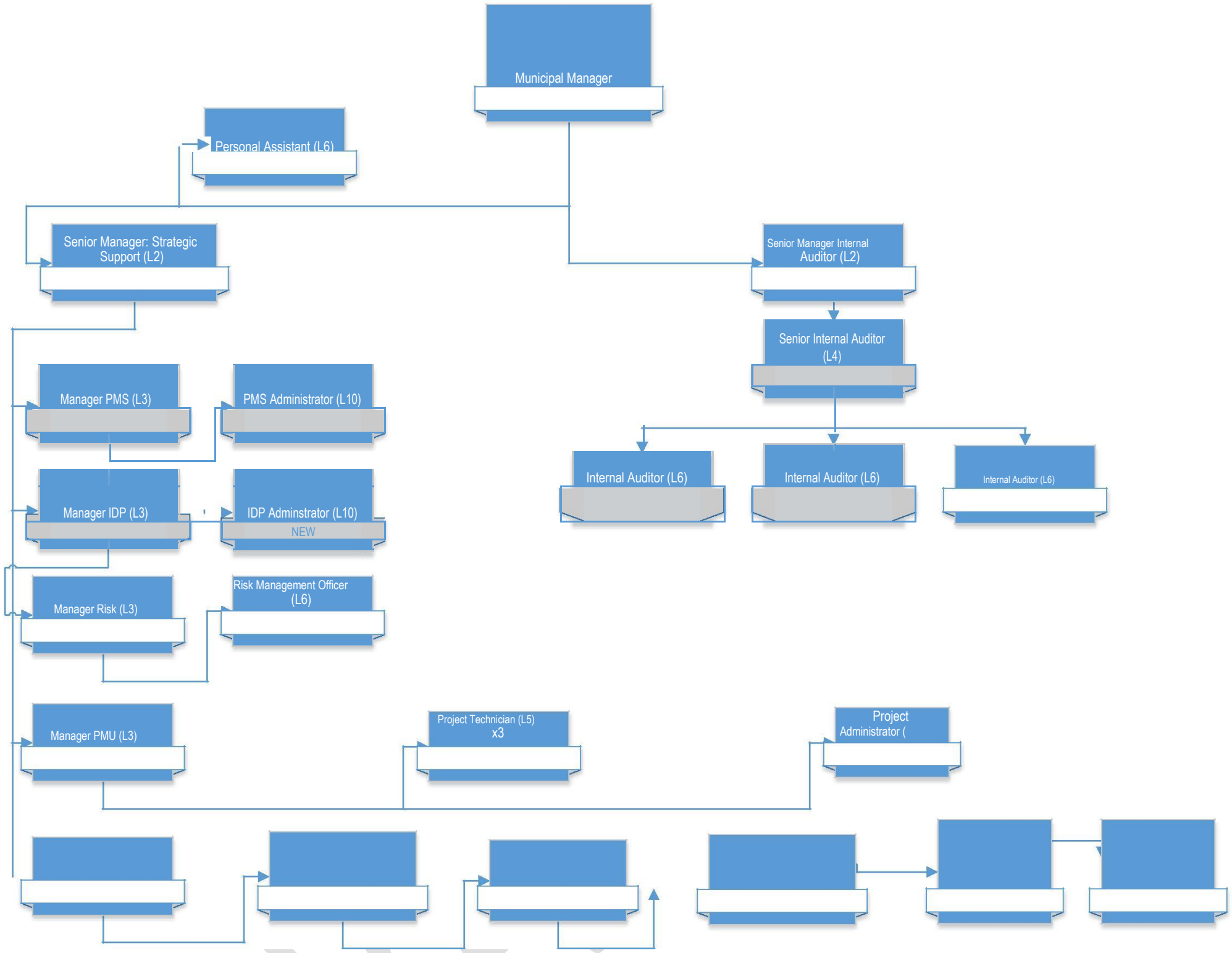
Municipal Manager
Personal Assistant (L6)
Senior Manager: Strategic Support (L2)
Senior Manager Internal Auditor (L2)
Senior Internal Auditor (L4)
Manager PMS (L3)
PMS Administrator (L10)
Internal Auditor (L6)
Internal Auditor (L6)
Internal Auditor (L6)
Manager IDP (L3)
IDP Adminstrator (L10)
NEW
Risk Management Officer (L6)
Manager Risk (L3)
Manager PMU (L3)
Project Technician (L5) x3
Project Administrator (

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SECTION G
DIRECTORATES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY

Infrastructure
Water and Sanitation

(a) R5m of the ACIP (Accelerated Community Infrastructure) budget has been allocated for the Refurbishment of Waste Water Treatment Plant;
(b) Replacement of collapsed bridge at WWTW bio reactor
(c) Supply of water meter

Roads and Storm Water Management

Planning to spend 90% of the MIG budget on Constructing, Upgrading and Rehabilitating Roads and Storm-water in the **following** areas: Mohlakeng, Toekomsrus, Badirile and Aureus.

(a) Rehabilitation of roads – in the Greater Randfontein area.
(b) Upgrading of storm water networks - in the Greater Randfontein area

Unfunded Projects

(c) Acquiring of Vector machine (High pressure cleaning machine).

Parks and Cemeteries

(a) R12 mil grant from the Department of Environmental Affairs for the Development of Environmental Education Centre and Bird Sanctuary
(b) Fencing of Badirile Cemetery to ensure safety and security
(c) Improve cleanliness, safety and security within cemeteries by implementing a Grass cutting maintenance schedule on all cemeteries.

Unfunded Projects

1. Development of an Integrated Open Space Management Master Plan
2. Development of Integrated Alien Species Management Plan
3. Implement an Electronic Cemeteries Database Management System
4. Construction of concrete strips on all cemeteries burial sections to ensure order and alignment of all graves and tombstones

ELECTRICITY

Modernization of the public service

RLM aims to address green and smart public services and infrastructure to deliver services effectively and efficiently to its community.

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The radical socio-economic transformation will not take place without a drastic transformation in state institutions. There has to be fundamental change in the attitude and behaviour of public servants and officials and the private sector in the eradication of corruption.

RLM will introduce measures to strengthen the integrity of public institutions and public processes so that fraud and corruption are prevented and detected early in the value chain to prevent losses.

The Municipality has identified implementation of the following project to support the green and smart public services and infrastructure development 2015/16:

Funded Electrical Projects

R8m INEP Energy efficient technology projects, namely: Energy Efficient Street-lighting, Retrofitting in the Council Buildings with Motion Sensors and Energy Efficient Lighting;

(a) R20m of the INEP budget has been allocated for the construction of 132kV Bulk Substation in Mohlakeng Ext.11;
(b) R3m internal funding - Upgrading of electricity networks - in the Greater Randfontein area.
(c) R2m internal funding – Upgrading of electrical networks – Wheatlands Agricultural holdings,
(d) R2m internal funding – Secure Pillar boxes,
(e) R500 000 internal funding – New electrical meters,

ELECTRICITY & ENERGY:

Randfontein Local Municipality has submitted three business plans to the Department of Energy for the following Projects:

- Solar power streetlights where no electrical grid exist,
- Solar power geyser – RDP houses,
- Energy efficient streetlights – Greater Randfontein

The Department of Energy has approved one of the above projects which is:

Project name: Energy efficient streetlights – Greater Randfontein
Approved budget: R5-Mil
Project status: Tender process completed and tender was advertised, two service providers were successfully appointed – BEKA Lighting and GENLUX Lighting.
The aim of the project was purely for energy saving however for the Municipality it also means a saving on general streetlight maintenance. During the project an amount of 2900 of 125W MBU street light fittings where replaced with energy efficient streetlight luminaires.

The street light fittings were replaced in the following manner:

- Two thousand seven hundred 125W MBU fittings were replaced with new 70W HPS energy efficient fittings;
- Two hundred 125W fittings were replaced with 41W LED streetlight fittings.

From this project it was realized that there is an annual saving of 677,963.66kwh per annum, converted into rand value it amounts to a saving of R488, 133.00 per annum for Randfontein Local Municipality.

Areas (Formal and Informal) without access to electricity or other forms of energy.

Formal:

All formal dwellings in the greater Randfontein distribution area have access to electricity – We do not have any backlogs.

Informal:

Informal settlements do not have access to electricity. Randfontein only provide public lighting to informal settlements.

Areas with access to electricity and the reliability thereof.

The following areas mentioned below are supplied with electricity, which means each dwelling in that specific area has an electrical meter point:

The Greater Randfontein (This include: Greenhills and extension 3/5, Homelake, West Porges, Westergloor, Randgate, Randpoort, Helikonpark, Culemborgpark, Eikepark, Finsbury and Kocksoord.)

Mohlakeng and extensions 4/5/7/8/11,

Toekomsrus and extensions 1/2,

All small holdings (This include Ten Acres, Middelvlei, Pelzvale, Randfontein South, Botha [plots, Loumarina, Wilbotsdal, Elandsvlei, Wheatlands and Ooster agricultural holdings.)

All the areas mentioned above are provided with streetlight networks. We have also provided security lights at all informal settlements within Randfontein distribution area.

The Directorate Infrastructure have submitted a business plan to the Department of Energy for funding to puchase solar power streetlights at all informal settlements where no electrical grid exist. We are currently testing a pilot project which was initiated by our honourable Executive Mayor whereby we have installed two solar power streetlights at Elandsvlei informal settlement.

General challenges that are not highlighted above.

Solar power housing kits at Informal settlements – Municipality also applied to source for funding to provide each temporary dwelling with a solar power housing kit. This project was also initiated by our honourable Executive Mayor, and will be implemented in phases.

Old electrical boxes

New secured pillar boxes

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Electricians fitting new energy saving LED signal heads

Unfunded Projects

Planning and implementation of the Smart Metering projects for Electricity Services;

Improve public lighting to communities: install high-mast lights.

Revenue Enhancement Initiatives including: Securing pillars boxes and relocating spilt – meters (funds permitting)

ROADS:

Randfontein Local Municipality covers an area of 475 km² and lies 0n the western side of Gauteng Province. It is furthermore located within the Westrand District Municipality surrounded by Mogale City to the north, Merafong City to the west, Westonaria to the south and the City of Johannesburg to the East.

The total population of RLM was estimated at 149 234 during the year 2011 RLM has got a total network of 443.1km (439.9km tar and 3.2 km block paving) which consists of Primary Routes (17%), Secondary Routes (9%), Main Tertiary Routes (15%) and Tertiary Routes (59%).

The average condition of the network is rated as fair to poor with an estimated replacement value of R463.8 million. In order to erase the backlog and restore the condition of the network an amount of R11.2 million is required annually for general maintenance. This will include all maintenance activities. An amount of R54 million per fiscal year is required for roads rehabilitation programme.

The total unpaved network is 147km of which only 32.3 km are gravel roads and the rest can be defined as dirt roads. The average condition of the unpaved network can be rated as poor with 45% of the roads in the poor to very poor condition. Upgrading of dirt roads to gravel standard would require R12.9 million and upgrading of all unpaved roads to paved standards would be at a cost of R74.9 million.

The main purpose of the stormwater management function in the Randfontein Local Municipality is to mitigate flooding and increase the lifespan of the road infrastructure. The main focus areas are;

- Cleaning of the stormwater pipes
- Replacing broken pipes and kerb inlets
- Installing new stormwater systems, construction of open channels and sub-soil drains
- Construction of gabions

COMMUNITY SERVICES

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Economic and social transformation must be underpinned and supported by an accelerated programme. At its centre should be the raising of living standard and quality of life for all the people of Gauteng. At the centre of Gauteng's social transformation is the determination to improve the quality of education and healthcare, provide social protection to the vulnerable in particular women and children and eradicate poverty and build social cohesion and social solidarity.

The aim is to further improve the quality of education of township and modernizing public education in its entirety. Service delivery will be harnessed through ICT thus delivering education in the context of e-governance and ensuring the promotion of smart schools and classroom.

Improvements in access to healthcare facilities that are closer to where people live substantially increases life expectancy. Health priorities include strengthening health systems & NHI rollout, while ensuring primary healthcare, prevention and reduction of burden of disease (HIV & AIDS and TB), addressing social determinants of health and transforming the health economy.

Urban poverty and social deprivation remain stubborn realities for many household. Key priorities in social transforming through social development focus mainly on welfare and the war on poverty. This will be done through the shift from dependency to sustainable livelihoods. The province also focuses on social protection systems, combating social pathologies, Improve access to quality Early Childhood Development, child and youth care and Sustainable livelihoods.

Projects and programmes.

Libraries:

- Reading & Literacy programmes (1 per quarter).
- Celebration of all National Library calendar events.
- Training of all Library staff members
- Procurement of library books periodicals and newspapers for all libraries.
- Procurement of tattle tape book security strips for all libraries.
- Support all Library Inter Governmental Relations initiatives

Sport:

- Provide Club support to local sporting codes to promote development.
- Implement sports programmes (1 per quarter)
- Provide Support for local Sports Councils.
- Support IGR sports initiatives for the new financial year

Arts & Culture:

- Provide support to local arts and culture groups.
- Implement arts and culture programmes (1 per quarter).
- Support IGR initiatives for arts and culture
- Hosting Arts and culture Indaba.

HIV/AIDS:

- Door to door education programme
- Training of Community Health Care Workers and volunteers on HIV/AIDS issues
- Programmes and events according to the National Health calendar.
- Assistance with Indigent Burials

Social Development and Poverty Alleviation:

- Development of a data base and evaluation tool for NPOs
- Support to NPOs
- Programmes and events according to the National Health calendar.
- Food garden project in Wilbotsdal and support to other areas

Corporate support services

Institutional Development and Transformation

As part of the institutional development and transformation strategy, the directorate corporate support services contribute in the following functional areas:

Information technology

information technology governance is a subset discipline of corporate governance focused on information technology (it) systems and their performance and risk management. The rising interest in it governance is partly due to compliance initiatives, but more so because of the need for greater accountability for decision-making around the use of it in the best interest of the municipality.

It governance systematically involves everyone: council, executive management, staff and customers. It establishes the framework used by the municipality to establish transparent accountability of individual decisions, and ensures the traceability of decisions to assigned responsibilities.resource management on the other hand looks at how it optimizes and manages critical it resources: hardware and software asset management third party service providers & outsourcing standardized architecture financial management – service costing

A number of control and procedures have developed: User Control, Change Management and annually deployed SEKCHECK to check on vulnerabilities. A dedicated IT Training schedule has been developed to ensure that appropriate methods and adequate skills exist to manage and support IT projects and systems.

Performance management looks at how IT tracks and monitors implementation strategy, how the successes of project are determined, at resource usage, and the ensuing process performance and service delivery.

Customer satisfaction

Service level management

Business value measurement

Process improvement

We have an Annual Performance Plan in the department and further efforts are underway to develop IT Balance Scorecard. In terms of general housekeeping, spam at Randfontein Local Municipality is generally under control. ICT has been monitoring system loads and mail performance.

Antivirus monitoring status is done via the System Centre Endpoint Protection 2012 software.

In summary, IT governance ensures that IT goals are met and IT risks are mitigated such that IT delivers value to sustain and grow the enterprise. IT governance drives strategic alignment between IT and the business and must judiciously measure performance.

Availability of skilled staff

While the municipality is still to draft a Human Resources Strategy, the important components to drive the intended strategy is already in place. These components that contribute towards the institutional stability of the municipality are:

The Human Resources Policy Handbook has been approved by Council, and which is subjected to at least an annual review. It is, therefore, important that these policies be perceived as an enabling tool, to facilitate employee management within the Municipality. These policies will go a long way in enabling the employees to contribute to the broader objectives and mandate of the Municipality.

In compiling this Handbook consideration was given to the applicable laws of the Republic of South Africa, and some policies were benchmarked with other Municipalities. The successful implementation and enforcement of the policies contained in this handbook will highly depend on the commitment by Management, supervisors, employees and unions.

A Workplace Skills Plan, annually submitted to the LGSETA, lies at the heart on the municipality's skills development programme. The annual training plan accommodate the training of municipal officials in various fields such as finances, auditing, technical, customer care etc. Various learner ships, internships and an unemployed graduate internship is coupled to the training programme; An

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Employment Wellness Programme augmented, by a fully functional Occupational Health and Safety programme focuses on employee wellness and safety of workers;

The Labour Relations environment is stable, and management is supported by a competent support programme; the municipality also implement an Employment Equity Programme to ensure compliance with legislation in this regard. The municipal organogram and staff establishment is approved by Council. Any amendment thereto is referred to Council during the annual amendment, if required.

Finance
Radical economic transformation

To support this pillar, the municipality will engage in the following initiatives during the 2015/16 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF):

Conduct workshops with existing and potential SMMEs and empower them to access the entrepreneurial opportunities offered by the municipality through its Supply Chain Management (SCM) processes. These include:

Inviting a larger pool of SMMEs to register on the municipal database of service providers. Invitations will be made through, for example, placement of adverts at local township shops and halls over and above advertising in the local media;

Training SMMEs on completion of the bid documents. The local South African Revenue Service (SARS) office will be invited at these workshops to empower them on SARS requirements; and

Settle the accounts of the SMMEs within the prescribed thirty (30) days period.

Transformation of the state and governance

To support this pillar, the municipality will endeavour to utilise and manage its financial and physical resources in an economic, efficient, effective and transparent manner. This means getting **"value for money"** for each rand and cent used both internally and externally. Internally, the municipality has engaged in a number of initiatives, namely: Identifying all areas of wastage, for example, cutting on unnecessary overtime, no catering for meetings, limit of attendance at conferences and attendance of value adding training; Continue to work closely with, and support the Auditor-General (AG) during the planning and execution of the audits. The municipality will ensure, amongst others, that: The Auditor General and all other service providers are paid fully on time; the findings of the AG are investigated fully and the recommendations thereof are implemented. Continue to work with and support the Audit Committee as well as the Performance Audit Committee. This will include implementation of the recommendations and resolutions of these Committees Council and its Committees will continue to strengthen the effective functioning of all governance structures, for example, ensure that the resolutions of Council are implemented, ensure that the meetings of the Council Committees take place as scheduled and that resolutions are submitted to Council for deliberations and also ensure that the

Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) is supported with the secretariat to execute its oversight functions. That internal this pillar aims at building developmental capabilities through institutionalized planning, improved organization and professionalization, the promotion of activists, purpose-driven and results-based government; active citizenry; sectoral engagement and community mobilization will be addressed.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

One of the LED focus areas of Harmony Randfontein Operation will be through land development aimed at establishing viable diversified businesses as well as supporting initiatives for low cost housing. This will be done in partnership with the municipalities and other relevant stakeholders in the mining communities and include the following:

- Retail Shopping Complex, garage and convenience Store. The site next to the Randfontein Office Park on the corner of Main Reef Road and the K96 has been identified as ideal to establish a 45km² retail/commercial complex with national anchors. The site also lends itself to the establishment of a retail fuel station with an attached convenience store. Initial projections are that the site will be developed at a cost in excess of R350m and create employment for in excess of 250 people in the Randfontein area.

- Harmony will make available 200ha of prime land located adjacent to the up-market Greenhills suburb for development. A three-phased development will be undertaken that will see the establishment of 400 houses over a five year period. It is estimated that up to 800 jobs will be created in the Randfontein area in this R358m development.

- A Public Private partnership is being entered into between Harmony and the Department of Housing in Gauteng for the development of the Middelvlei low cost housing development (Mohlakeng Ext. 11).

- Situated on the farms Droogheuvel 251 IQ and Middelvlei 255 IQ, are portions of land owned by Harmony and these portions have been identified by the Gauteng Department of Housing and the Randfontein Local Municipality for future housing developments. These developments will include affordable housing developments, as well as social amenities, schools, businesses, taxi ranks, etc.

One of the characteristics of Randfontein is that the development of the residential market has been severely hampered by virtue of the fact that the land surrounding the town has been tightly held by mining entities. A significant increase in the number of applications has been received by the Randfontein Local Municipality for re-zoning and sub divisions because of the lack of available land for development.

The spatial development plans of Gauteng and Randfontein have both identified the need for low cost housing settlements. The proposed townships will consist of approximately 7,000 residential stands. The total size of the proposed developments is approximately 350 hectares in extent.

Radical economic transformation

The Municipality agrees with the principle that a growing and thriving economy is critical for the creation of jobs in the province. This Pillar of the Ten-Pillar Programme will play a crucial role in creating

sustainable jobs for all residents of Randfontein. GDED is responsible for ensuring that the Gauteng economy gets transformed by moving away from the current monopoly dominated economy to an inclusive and job creating economy. To this extend, the Municipality through its LED Directorate is an active Participant in all the Programs undertaken by the Department with an aim to reposition the SMME in the Randfontein area.

GPG plans to revitalize and mainstream the township economy by supporting the development of township enterprises, cooperatives and Small Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises over the next five years. Key sectors such as finance, automotive industry, manufacturing, Information Communication Technology, tourism, pharmaceutical, creative industries, construction and real estate have been identified to have the potential to address the twin policy imperative of creating decent employment and greater economic inclusion. To this extend, the Randfontein Local Municipality has approved the following interventions aimed at transforming our local economy:

- Revitalisation of Township Industry;
- Identification of a land within the Industrial area for the development of a Small Business Develovement Centre(SBDC);
- Streghtening the partnership with Busmark (a leading manufacturer of Bus coaches) for opportunities of apprenticeship for identified youth
- Partnership with GDARD for development of a Milling plant;
- Strengthen the operation of the Shared Industrial Facility in Mohlakeng which caters for capentry, upholstery, boilermaking, baking and sewing.

In unlocking Economic Potential, there are opportunities for property development due to vast amounts of vacant land as well as development of sustainable environmental opportunities in terms of agriculture potential. The western corridor is set to focus on the green and blue economy initiatives, tourism, agro-processing and logistics amongst other sectors to modernise and diversify the regions economy. The west rand region has been earmarked as a renewable energy industrial development region with a focus on solar technologies and solar farm. Premier Makhura has highlighted an initiative that will unlock growth potential of this economy. Gauteng province has invested in the Randfontein milling facility as one of the initiative to position this corridor as the hub of the province's agri-business and agro processing industry. The province is furthermore partnering with private sector to increase the aquaculture potential of western corridor, particularly in the breeding of prawns. (Socio Economic Review and Outlook 2015)

SECTION H

MEC COMMENTS	RESPONSES
Area based planning	Randfontein Local Municipality has committed 90% of MIG for rehabilitation and maintenance of roads in Mohlakeng and Toekomsrus
Modernisation of human settlements and urban development	Treasury has allocated R50m for revitalising of mining towns. RLM: R42m Droogheuwel water tower R8m Construction of new roads in ext 11
Coordinated land use management	Creation of Mega human settlements in Droogeheuwel.

and spatial movement	National Upgrading Support Programme (NUSP) upgrading informal settlements
LED	LED has a programme of supporting informal traders in the greater Randfontein. Randfontein Local Municipality has aligned its LED Strategy with the National Spatial Development Perspective, the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and the Global City Region.
PMS	Municipality through the support of Provincial COgta has started a process of implementing ePMS that will ultimately cascade PMS to all lower levels within the municipality
Bucket system	RLM has no bucket system.
Improve supply of drinking water	RLM provides piped water to all formal houses and tanked water to informal settlements. The only people without supply are in the agricultural holdings, as they use boreholes

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SECTION I

Programmes and projects 2016-2017

DEPARTMENT	SECTION	PROJECT NAME	SOURCE OF REVENUE	FUNDED BY	2016/2017 DRAFT BUDGET
Corporate Support Services	Information Technology	IT Equipment	Internal Funding	Internal	500 000
Corporate Support Services	Information Technology	Network Upgrading	Internal Funding	Internal	500 000
Corporate Support Services	Information Technology	Server Replacement	Internal Funding	Internal	1 500 000
Corporate Services	Fleet Section	Fibre Extension	Internal Funding	Internal	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical section	Upgrading Electrical Network: wheat lands Agricultural Holdings	Internal Funding	Internal	2 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical section	Infrastructure maintenance: Electricity	Internal Funding	Internal	3 300 000

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Infrastructure Services	Electrical section	Securing of Pillar Boxes	Internal Funding	Internal	2 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical section	Install high mast lights Greater Randfontein	Internal Funding	Internal	1 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical section	Procure new strong pole boxes	Internal Funding	Internal	1 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads Section	Infrastructure Maintenance : Roads	Internal Funding	Internal	4 400 000
Infrastructure Services	Storm & water	Infrastructure Maintenance : Storm Water	Internal Funding	Internal	2 100 000
Infrastructure Services	Water	Replacement: Water meters	Internal Funding	Internal	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Water	Infrastructure Maintenance : Water	Internal Funding	Internal	3 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Sanitation	Infrastructure Maintenance : Sanitation	Internal Funding	Internal	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Parks	Infrastructure maintenance-Parks	Internal Funding	Internal	1 000 000

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Social Services	Maintenance: Building	Infrastructure Maintenance: Buildings	Internal Funding	Internal	1 500 000
Municipal Manager	PMU	Rehabilitation of Sewer Networks in Mohlakeng and Toekomsrus	MIG	External Funding	1 500 000
Municipal Manager	PMU	Rehabilitation of Roads in Mohlakeng and Toekomsrus: Phase 4	MIG	External Funding	11 557 350
Municipal Manager	PMU	Construction of Roads in Badirile: Phase 1	MIG	External Funding	14 500 000
Municipal Manager	PMU	Development of Cemeteries	MIG	External Funding	5 500 000
Municipal Manager	PMU	Construction of Toekomsrus Stadium	MIG	External Funding	3 000 000
Municipal Manager	PMU	Upgrading of Finsbury sports complex	MIG	External Funding	-
Municipal Manager	PMU	Elandsfontein food production units	MIG	External Funding	-
Municipal Manager	PMU	Construction of roads at Mohlakeng ext. 11	MIG	External Funding	-
Municipal Manager	PMU	construction of Brandeg Road	MIG	External Funding	-

DRAFT

Municipal Manager	PMU	Upgrading of storm water Mohlakeng and Toekomsrus	MIG	External Funding	-
Infrastructure Services	Electrical section	Mohlakeng ext. 11-New substation	INEP	External Funding	7 500 000
Community Services	Library Section	Procurement of Books for all the Libraries	SRAC	External Funding	1 500 000
Community Services	Library Section	Maintenance of Library Infrastructure	SRAC	External Funding	1 800 000
Community Services	Library Section	I.C.T EQUIPMENT	SRAC	External Funding	500 000
Community Services	Library Section	Furniture and Equipment Libraries	SRAC	External Funding	600 000
Development Planning	Development Planning section	Droogeheuwel bulk water supply	HSDG	External Funding	32 714 000
TOTAL BUDGET					**106 471 350**

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SECTION J

Alignment

SECTION K

Programme and projects of other spheres of government

ROADS TO BE CONSTRUCTED /REHABILITATED

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AREA	WARD	STREET/ ROAD NAME	RECOMMENDATION
	Mohlakeng x 11	11	All roads	Construction of new roads
	Mohlakeng x5	16	Padi	
			Khuse	
	Mohlakeng x7/8	14	Strikers	
			colts	
			stars	
			Avondale	
			Bartsworth	
			Callies	
			Rabali Stars	
			Juventus	
			Oriental	
	Mohlakeng x7	19	Cape Town Spurs	
			Aces	
			Crussaders	
			Black Burn	
			Royal Tigers	
			Lieds	
			Orlando Pirates	
			Ntokozo	
			Amazulu Royals	
	Mohlakeng	22	Ralerata	To be rehabilitated
			Nhlapo	
		16	Kent Masire/ Mandela	
			Mphephu	
			Segaethso	
			Lembede	
			Lekgetho	
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SUBURB	WARD	STREET/ROAD NAME	RECOMMENDATIONS
	Mohlakeng	16	Mokate	
	Brandvlei	1	Badirile All streets	New roads construction
Road rehabilitation	Aureus	5/2	R559	To be rehabilitated
		5	Harrett	
			Bussing	
			Mercedes	
			Commer	
			Feddler	

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AREA	WARD	STREET/ ROAD NAME	RECOMMENDATION
			Chevrollet	
	Brandvlei	1	Ventersdorp Road	
	Wheatlands/Randgate	3	Wheatlands Road	
	Azaadvile	9	Azaadville Road	
	Greenhills	6	Northway Road	
			Home stead avenue	
			Greenhills Avenue	
	Randgate	4	Botha	
	Helikonpark	7	Desert	
			Condor	
	Mohlakeng	17	Seboni	
			Mmope	
			Gwele	
			Simelane	
			Lebusa	

SECTION K: CAPEX PROJECTS

No.	Project Name	Budget allocation	Comment
1	Middlevlei Outfall Sewer	R 6 400 000.00	Completed
2	Badirile Bulk Sewer Phase 2	R 3 259 489.80	Completed
3	Development of Greenhills Cemetery	R 1 992 490.00	Designs Completed
4	Develop Cemeteries: Toekomsrus Underground Water	R 1 163 078.00	Completed
5	Upgrading of Badirile Pipeline: Phase 2	R 3 000 000.00	Completed
6	Construction of Mohlakeng Ext 11 Roads and Storm water: Phase 1	R 2 974 178.00	Completed
7	Construction of Brandeg Street: Phase 2	R 3 000 000.00	Completed
8	Construction of Mohlakeng Ext 11 Roads and Storm water: Phase 2	R 9 209 957.00	Completed
9	Rehabilitation of Roads In Mohlakeng: Phase 2	R 13 521 332.00	Ongoing
10	Construction of Badirile Pipeline: Phase 3	R 4 975 575.00	Completed
11	Toekomsrus Sports Complex: Phase 1	R 12 000 000.00	Ongoing
12	Finsbury Sports Complex	R 800 000.00	Partially completed
13	Construction of Old Age Home	R 1 807 404.00	Partially completed

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INFRASTRUCTURE CAPEX MAINTENANCE PROJECTS:

DEPARTMENT	PROJECT	BUDGET	COMMENT
ELECTRICITY	132 KV Substation – Mohlakeng Ext.11 – (Phase 2 Multiyear project)	R7 000 000	Completed
	Supply and install new split type meters.	R600 000	Completed
	Secure of Pillar boxes in Greater Randfontein	R2 000 000	Completed
	Replace redundant MV cable – Culemborg Park. (Phase 1)	R1 000 000	Completed
	Installation (6) High-mast lights (6) High-mast lights 1.)Mohlakeng Ext.11 2.)Westergloor 3.)Mohakeng Ext.4/5 4.) Badirile, 5.) Mohlakeng Ext.7 (Ward.14) 6.) Mohlakeng Ext.7 (Ward.19)	R1 000 000	Completed
	Energy efficient Projects on Council buildings.	R5 000 000	Completed
	Infrastructure Maintenance Electricity: Two projects identified – **First project**: - Replace redundant MV cable – Culemborg Park residential area. - Replace existing MV cable between Munic main substation and NOLA.	R3 000 000	Completed
	Securing of Pillar Boxes: Mohlakeng, Toekomsrus and Randfontein. (Phase 3)	R2 000 000	On going
	Replace all existing budget energy control meters with new split type meters (Phase 2)	R500 000	On going
	Upgrading of existing overhead networks – Agricultural holdings – Wheatlands small holdings (Phase.2)	R2 000 000	On going
	New Mohlakengext.11 132/11-kV Substation (Phase.3)	R20 000 000	On going
	Energy efficient Projects on Council buildings.	R8 000 000	On going
	Maintenance: Electricity	R3 000 000	On going

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DEPARTMENT	PROJECT	BUDGET	COMMENT
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Installation of Wheelie Bin Lifters	R 400,000.00	Completed
	Provision of Refuse Removal Services in Formal Areas	Opex	Completed
	Provision of Refuse Removal Services in Formal Areas	Opex	Completed
	EPWP	R 907,000.00	Completed

PROGRESS ON PROJECTS

DIRECTORATE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING			
HOUSING AND PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Mohlakeng Ext. 11	Sustainable human Settlement	Mohlakeng Ext. 11 (629 units) – Phase II – 429 units 103 units completed 25 new slabs completed	Completed
Mohlakeng Hostel	Building safer communities	5 blocks (30 units) of flats completed with 3 new blocks on trench level Service providers has been appointed to move the containers for storage	Completed
Two Roomed Houses Mohlakeng - 90 units to be constructed	Tenure Upgrade – 90 units to be allocated	13 units at window ceil 5 units at wall plate level 12 new slabs completed	Completed
Badirile Ext. 1 (Phase 1) Badirile Ext. 1 (Phase 2)	Tenure Upgrade – 292 houses to be allocated	Phase 1 - project completed and allocated Phase 2 - 292 houses completed and vandalised. Rectification in process 20 units completed and allocated	Completed
Township Est. Process – Badirile Extension 2 (Ptn. 18)	Tenure Upgrade	Transfer of land to RLM in process Township establishment application in final stages	In process
Management of Municipal Housing Stock	Different Tenure options – 256 lease agreements need	256 lease agreements need to be entered into	On going

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	to be concluded on.	between RLM and tenants 79 tenants from Dick Powell Villas signed lease agreements	
Transfer of houses/Issuing of Title Deeds/RETRO – 600 properties identified for Toekomsrus, Kocksoord & Mohlakeng	Tenure upgrade – 600 properties need to be transferred	300 Title Deeds awaiting hand-over	On going
TOWN PLANNING AND BUILDING INSPECTORATE			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Township Establishments	Sustainable Human Settlements	Feasibility studies done for formalisation of Jabulani informal settlement – Applications received for Bhongweni & North of Toekomsrus	On going
Renaming of street names in Mohlakeng 7 & 8	Improving infrastructure	New Street names approved by Council - Service provider to be appointed for the process of amendment of the General Plan	On going
Land Use Scheme	Updated Land Use Management System for RLM	Request submitted to DRDLR for assistance for new Land Use Scheme in terms of SPLUMA	On going
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
General Valuation Roll (2014-2018)	Valuation services	Final Valuation Roll received - Public participation process unfolded	On going
Supplementary Valuation Roll (changed circumstances, rezoning, consolidations, subdivisions, etc.)	Valuation services	Ongoing maintenance with 14 days turn-around times	On going
Ad-hoc valuations	Valuation services	As and when required - Up to date	On going

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LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Mohlakeng Enterprise Hub	Create employment opportunities	Completed	Completed
Co-operative Enterprise Development	Skills development and employment opportunities	Service provider has completed training of 30 cooperatives	On going
Emerging Farmer support programme	Agricultural development	Service provider appointed and on site	On going
Flea Markets/SMME Trade Fair	Local economic development	Flea Market successfully held during the mid-term financial Year review	On going
Badirile Food Production Units (Rural & Agricultural Development	Agricultural development	Preliminary designs completed	Completed
Small Business Development Centre	Economic development and job creation	Consultant appointed - preliminary designs completed	On going
Business Networking session	Economic growth	Networking session held with businesses in the area as part of the business retention strategy	On going
DIRECTORATE INFRASTRUCTURE			
WATER AND SANITATION			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Replacement of residential water meters in greater Randfontein	Revenue enhancement	Service Provider appointed to replace water meters.	Installation is progress
ROADS AND STORMWATER			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Maintenance of stormwater systems	Basic service delivery	• 1869 Storm water Kerb Inlets maintained • 12 New storm water installed	ongoing process
Installation of stormwater system • Mphephu Street, Molefe Street, Gooseberry Street, Makhele str, Cherry & Banana str, Commer Str & Bussing Road • Sub soil Kenneth Road	Basic service delivery	Completed	Completed

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Repair potholes	Basic service delivery	• 45 476 repaired from 2012 to date • 645 trenches repaired • 11756 m² of road re-sealed	Ongoing
Re-graveling and grading of roads	Basic service delivery	All agricultural Holdings, Mohlakeng, Zenzele,Badirile - scraped twice annually	Ongoing
Rehabilitation of Maugham Road	Basic service delivery	Completed	Completed
WASTE MANAGEMENT			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Clean and Greening	Basic service delivery	At least 11 x Illegal Dumping Spots were rehabilitated.	Completed
Procurement of Street Litter Bins	Basic service delivery	130 Street Litter Bins were procured (100 Concrete Bins & 30 Stainless – Steel)	Completed
Procurement of **"NO Dumping Signs"**	Basic service delivery	10 x **No Dumping Signs** were procured	Completed
Independent Landfill Audit	Basic service delivery	Independent external audit was conducted by Worly Parsons	Completed
Landfill Compliance Audit	Basic service delivery	Landfill Compliance Audit was conducted by GDAR	Completed
Repair Landfill Weighbridge	Basic service delivery	Service provider appointed	In progress
Equipment for Mohlakeng Buy Back Centre	Basic service delivery	Project at procurement stage	In progress
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Upgrading of Badirile water pipeline	Basic service delivery	8km of water pipe was upgraded	Completed
Construction of Brandeg Street	Basic service delivery	0.5 Km of road constructed	Completed
Rehabilitation of Roads at Mohlakeng. And Toekomsrus.	Basic service delivery	1.5 Km of road rehabilitated	Practically Completed
Construction of Mohlakeng Ext 11 Roads and Storm water	Basic service delivery	0.8 km of road and 1 intersection constructed	Completed
Elandsfontein Food Production Units	Agricultural development	Soil studies in progress (Environmental	Studies in progress

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		Specialities)	
Small Business Development (Construction of small business hives in Aureus)	SMME development	Finalising the designs for Small business Development centre	Design stage
Old Aged Home in Mohlakeng Ext. 7	Social development	Construction Phase 98% Completed.	Construction
Upgrading of Finsbury Sports Complex to an Athletic Complex to cater for Soccer, Athletics, Basketball, Netball and Tennis) Finsbury Sports Complex	Sports and recreation infrastructure	Soccer field, combi courts and irrigation system constructed	Practically Completed
Construction of ECDC in Mohlakeng Ext. 4	Basic Service Delivery	Construction stage at 70%	Construction Stage
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
Acquisition of a motor cycle test machine	Basic Service Delivery	Project finalised	completed
Upgrade of vehicle test station	Basic Service Delivery	Project finalised	completed
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
6 Social Development advocacy programmes	Social Development	Ongoing programmes	Ongoing programmes
World Aids Day	Social Development	Completed	Completed
Food gardens	Poverty alleviation	Ongoing	Ongoing
Door to door HIV program	Health care	In process	In process
Training of CHW's and volunteers HIV/AIDS issues	Health care	Awaiting accredited training	Awaiting training
Indigent Burials (26)	Public Service	Ongoing	Ongoing
Electricity – Badirile Library	Education and library services	Completed	Completed
Landscaping – new library	Education and library services	Procurement stage	Procurement stage
Maintenance of facilities	Maintenance of municipal assets	40% completed	ongoing
New books for libraries	Education and library services	90% completed	ongoing
Jabulani Sports Complex	Sports and recreation development	Completed	Completed
SHRACLIS programs	Basic Service Delivery	Ongoing	Ongoing
Book detection system	Education and Library Services	Tender advertised	Tender advertised
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
Implementation of the Annual Training Programme (WSP 2013 / 2014 Budget – R3,000,000 Expenditure- R515 073	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	In progress	In progress

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Provide experiential training for Youth Budget R572, 450 Expenditure – R373 050	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	Ongoing
Filling of prioritised vacancies	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	Ongoing
Compliance with OHS Act Budget R314 099 Expenditure – 0	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	Ongoing
Provision of uniforms and protective clothing R1.3m Expenditure _ R12 000	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	Ongoing
Servicing of firefighting equipment R100,000	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress
Provide wellness programme to Employees Budget R374, 500 Expenditure – R52 500	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	Ongoing
Provision of study assistance Budget - R642,000 Expenditure – R453 534	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress
Management of Labour Relations : provision of related training Budget - R53,075 Expenditure – R48 246	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	Ongoing
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
Provision of 30 parking bays (Mechanical Workshop)	Good Governance: Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development.	Work in progress	Work in progress
Provision of two operational vehicle wash-bay facilities	Good Governance: Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress
All traffic vehicles to be supplied with two way radios	Good Governance: Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress
Leasing of Vehicles: 4 x Bakkies (Electrical Section)	Good Governance: Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress

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LEGAL SERVICES			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Review of By-Laws in line with recent/ amended legislation	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	Work in progress
Review of System of Delegation (as and when required)	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	Work in progress
Tender for legal services in aid of improving the management of external legal service providers	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	Work in progress
Keep and maintain contingent liability list to reflect municipal long term liability	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	Work in progress
Keep close check on litigation matters against Council	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	Work in progress
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Development of IT Master plan	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress
Setting up recovery site	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Completed	Completed
Implement and integrated Back-up solution	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Completed	Completed
Implement a financial billing and payroll system	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress
Replace hardware / servers or renew the warranty	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress
Implement different security certificates	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress
Provision of IT equipment as Tools of Trade	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	Work in progress

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DEPARTMENT	KPA	PROJECT	BUDGET
PARKS	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	Wetland rehabilitation	R 350 000
		Beautification of RLM	R 500 000
		Development of a park (new)	R 1 000 000
		Beautification of RLM	R 500 000
		Development of a park (new)	R 1 000 000
		Upgrade of existing cemeteries	R 500 000
		Purchasing of lawn mowers	R300 000
		Upgrade and rehabilitation of Bird Sanctuary	R12 000 000
		Park Development	R1,500 000
		Beautification	R1 000 000
		Upgrade of existing cemeteries	R1,500 000
		Wetland Rehabilitation	R350 000
		Upgrade and refurbishment of of existing & obsolete parks facilities	R500 000
		Implement a computerised cemeteries data management program	R200 000
		Maintenance of cemeteries	R2 000 000

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